

# Precision LCR Meter

LCR-8101

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## USER MANUAL

GW INSTEK PART NO. 82DS-22040M



ISO-9001 CERTIFIED MANUFACTURER

**GW INSTEK**

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# Table of Contents

<b>SAFETY INSTRUCTION .....</b>	5
<b>GETTING STARTED .....</b>	9
Main Features .....	10
Measurement Type.....	11
Front Panel Overview .....	12
Rear Panel Overview .....	15
Tilt Stand & Power Up .....	16
Fixture Connection.....	19
Tutorials (Step by Step Operations) ....	21
Measurement tip.....	28
<b>BASIC MEASUREMENT .....</b>	30
Measurement Item Description .....	31
Measurement Mode Overview.....	41
Parameter Configuration .....	44
Running Measurement.....	49
<b>PASS-FAIL MODE.....</b>	52
Single-Step Test Configuration.....	53
Single-Step Test Run .....	58
Multi-Step Test Configuration .....	61
Multi-Step Program Run .....	69
Multi-Step Program File Operation .....	71
<b>GRAPH MODE .....</b>	75
Item Selection.....	76
Horizontal Scale Setting .....	78
Vertical Scale Setting .....	82
Speed / Step Setting .....	89
Running Graph Measurement .....	90

<b>REMOTE CONTROL .....</b>	94
Interface Configuration .....	95
Command Syntax .....	98
Command Set .....	99
<b>CALIBRATION .....</b>	105
<b>FAQ .....</b>	109
<b>APPENDIX .....</b>	110
Fuse Replacement .....	110
Z  Accuracy Chart.....	111
Z  vs L, C Chart .....	112
Accuracy Definition .....	113
Specification .....	114
Declaration of Conformity .....	115
<b>INDEX.....</b>	116

# SAFETY INSTRUCTION

This chapter contains important safety instructions that you must follow when operating LCR-8101 and when keeping it in storage. Read the following before any operation to insure your safety and to keep the best condition for LCR-8101.

## Safety Symbols

These safety symbols may appear in this manual or on LCR-8101.



**WARNING** Warning: Identifies conditions or practices that could result in injury or loss of life.



**CAUTION** Caution: Identifies conditions or practices that could result in damage to LCR-8101 or to other properties.



**DANGER** High Voltage



**Attention** Refer to the Manual



**Protective Conductor Terminal**



**Earth (ground) Terminal**

## Safety Guidelines

### General Guideline



**CAUTION**

- Do not place any heavy object on LCR-8101.
- Avoid severe impacts or rough handling that leads to damaging LCR-8101.
- Do not discharge static electricity to LCR-8101.
- Do not block or obstruct the cooling fan vent opening.
- Do not perform measurement at circuits directly connected to Mains (Note below).
- Do not disassemble LCR-8101 unless you are qualified as service personnel.

(Measurement categories) EN 61010-1:2001 specifies the measurement categories and their requirements as follows. LCR-8101 falls under category I.

- Measurement category IV is for measurement performed at the source of low-voltage installation.
- Measurement category III is for measurement performed in the building installation.
- Measurement category II is for measurement performed on the circuits directly connected to the low voltage installation.
- Measurement category I is for measurements performed on circuits not directly connected to Mains.

### Power Supply



**WARNING**

- AC Input voltage: 115V/230V, 50/60Hz
- The power supply voltage should not fluctuate more than 10%.
- Connect the protective grounding conductor of the AC power cord to an earth ground, to avoid electrical shock.

### Fuse



**WARNING**

- Fuse type: T3A/250V
- Make sure the correct type of fuse is installed before power up.

- To ensure fire protection, replace the fuse only with the specified type and rating.
- Disconnect the power cord before fuse replacement.
- Make sure the cause of fuse blowout is fixed before fuse replacement.

#### Cleaning LCR-8101

- Disconnect the power cord before cleaning.
- Use a soft cloth dampened in a solution of mild detergent and water. Do not spray any liquid.
- Do not use chemical or cleaner containing harsh material such as benzene, toluene, xylene, and acetone.

#### Operation Environment

- Location: Indoor, no direct sunlight, dust free, almost non-conductive pollution (Note below)
- Relative Humidity: < 80%
- Altitude: < 2000m
- Temperature: 0°C to 40°C

(Pollution Degree) EN 61010-1:2001 specifies the pollution degrees and their requirements as follows. LCR-8101 falls under degree 2.

Pollution refers to “addition of foreign matter, solid, liquid, or gaseous (ionized gases), that may produce a reduction of dielectric strength or surface resistivity”.

- Pollution degree 1: No pollution or only dry, non-conductive pollution occurs. The pollution has no influence.
- Pollution degree 2: Normally only non-conductive pollution occurs. Occasionally, however, a temporary conductivity caused by condensation must be expected.
- Pollution degree 3: Conductive pollution occurs, or dry, non-conductive pollution occurs which becomes conductive due to condensation which is expected. In such conditions, equipment is normally protected against exposure to direct sunlight, precipitation, and full wind pressure, but neither temperature nor humidity is controlled.

#### Storage environment

- Location: Indoor
- Relative Humidity: < 80%
- Temperature: -40°C to 70°C

#### Power cord for the United Kingdom

When using LCR-8101 in the United Kingdom, make sure the power cord meets the following safety instructions.

NOTE: This lead/appliance must only be wired by competent persons

 **WARNING: THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTCHED**

**IMPORTANT:** The wires in this lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

Green/ Yellow: Earth

Blue: Neutral

Brown: Live (Phase)



As the colours of the wires in main leads may not correspond with the colours marking identified in your plug/appliance, proceed as follows:

The wire which is coloured Green & Yellow must be connected to the Earth terminal marked with the letter E or by the earth symbol  or coloured Green or Yellow.

The wire which is coloured Blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured Blue or Black.

The wire which is coloured Brown must be connected to the terminal marked with the letter L or P or coloured Brown or Red.

If in doubt, consult the instructions provided with the equipment or contact the supplier.

This cable/appliance should be protected by a suitably rated and approved HBC mains fuse: refer to the rating information on the equipment and/or user instructions for details. As a guide, cable of 0.75mm<sup>2</sup> should be protected by a 3A or 5A fuse. Larger conductors would normally require 13A types, depending on the connection method used.

Any moulded mains connector that requires removal / replacement must be destroyed by removal of any fuse & fuse carrier and disposed of immediately, as a plug with bared wires is hazardous if engaged in live socket. Any re-wiring must be carried out in accordance with the information detailed on this label.

# GETTING STARTED

This chapter describes LCR-8101 in a nutshell, including its main features, front / rear panel appearance, and power up sequence. Use the Tutorial section for a quick access to the main functionalities, step by step.



Main Features	Main Features .....	10
Measurement item	Measurement item .....	11
	Measurement combination .....	11
Panel overview	Front Panel Overview .....	12
	Rear Panel Overview .....	15
Tilt stand / Power up	Tilt stand .....	16
	Power up.....	17
	Select AC mains frequency (50/60Hz) .....	18
Fixture connection	Fixture structure .....	19
	Fixture connection .....	20
Tutorial	Basic measurement (without Pass/Fail test)....	21
	Pass/Fail test (Single step) .....	22
	Pass/Fail test (Multiple step) .....	24
	Graph mode.....	26
Measurement tip	Measurement tip.....	28

## Main Features

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Performance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20Hz ~ 1MHz wide test frequency</li> <li>• 6 digit measurement resolution</li> <li>• 10mV ~ 2V measurement drive level</li> <li>• 0.1% basic measurement accuracy</li> </ul>   |
| Operation   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spot frequency measurement</li> <li>• Multi-step measurement, maximum 64 programs with up to 30 steps each</li> <li>• Actual measurement value display</li> <li>• Measurement in absolute value or percentage difference from the nominal value</li> <li>• Pass/Fail test</li> <li>• Precision fixture with four-wire + ground connection</li> <li>• Fixture trimming, open and closed connection</li> <li>• Bar display mode for easy adjustment of variable components</li> <li>• Graph mode for visual representation of measurement data</li> <li>• Retains panel setup after power-Off</li> <li>• Large LCD display, 320x240 resolution</li> <li>• Intuitive user interface, comprehensive measurement functions</li> </ul> |
| Interface   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GPIB</li> <li>• RS-232C</li> </ul>   |

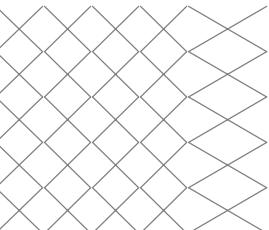
## Measurement Type

### Measurement item

Primary measurement	Capacitance (C)	Inductance (L)
	Reactance (X)	Susceptance (B) ( $=1/X$ )
	Impedance (Z)	Admittance (Y) ( $=1/Z$ )
	DC Resistance ( $R_{DC}$ )	
Secondary measurement	AC Resistance ( $R_{AC}$ )	Quality factor (Q) ( $=1/D$ )
	Dissipation factor (D)	Angle ( $\theta$ ) (for Z and Y)

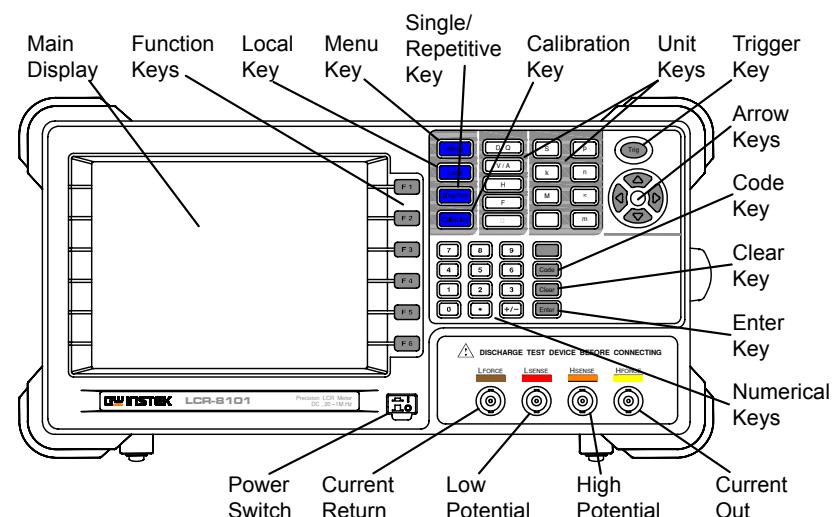
### Measurement combination

●:Available, —:Not available

1st measurement	2nd measurement	Circuit model	Graph	Prog
	Q D RAC G Angle	Series Parallel		
Capacitance (C)	● ● ● ● —	● ● ●		●
Inductance (L)	● ● ● ● —	● ● ●		●
Reactance (X)	● ● ● — —	● —	●	●
Susceptance (B)	● ● ● ● —	— ●	●	●
Impedance (Z)	— — — — ●	— —	●	●
Admittance (Y)	— — — — ●	— —	●	●
DC Resistance ( $R_{DC}$ )	— — — — —	— — —		●
Quality factor (Q)				
Dissipation factor (D)	● ● ● ●	● ● ●		●
AC Resistance ( $R_{AC}$ )	● ● ● ●	● ● ●		●
Conductance (G)	— — — —	● ● ●		●
Angle ( $\theta$ )	— — — —	● ●		●

\*Prog: Multi-step program

## Front Panel Overview



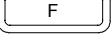
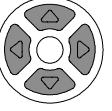
Main display 320 by 240, DST LCD display.

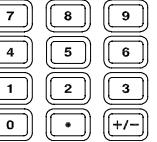
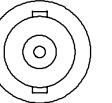
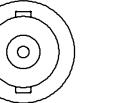
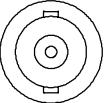
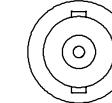
Function keys  Assigned to the menu on the right side of the display.

Local key  When the instrument is under remote control mode, sets the instrument back into local panel operation. For remote control details, see page94.

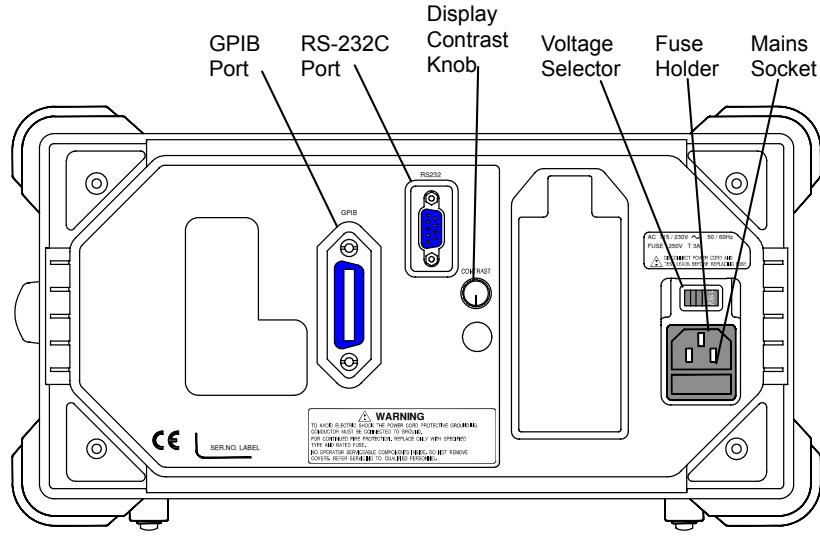
Menu key  Shows the main menu on the display.

Single/Repetitive key  Selects Single measurement mode (manual triggering) or Repetitive measurement mode (automatic triggering). See page49 for details.

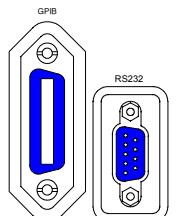
Calibration key		Enters the calibration mode. See page105 for calibration details.
Unit keys	Enters unit when editing values.	
		Dissipation factor or Quality factor
		Voltage or Ampere
		Henry (for Inductance)
		Farad (for Capacitance)
		Ohm (for Resistance, Impedance)
		Siemens (for Susceptance, Admittance)
	 	Kilo ( $10^3$ )      Mega ( $10^6$ )
	 	Pico ( $10^{-12}$ )      Nano ( $10^{-9}$ )
	 	Micro ( $10^{-6}$ )      Milli ( $10^{-3}$ )
Trigger key		Manually triggers measurement. Available only in Single measurement mode (page49).
Arrow keys		Selects menu items or parameters. The Up/Down and Left/Right keys are used in pairs.
Code key		Enters system codes for changing drive Voltage/Current display (page51) or frequency adjustment resolution (page46).
Clear key		Clears all previous entries when editing values.

Enter key		Confirms the entered value or selection.
Numerical keys		Enters numeric values.
Measurement terminals	LFORCE  	Accepts measurement fixture. For connection details, see page19.
	LSENSE  	Low potential
	HSENSE  	High potential
	HFORCE  	Current output
Power switch		Turns On  or Off  13

## Rear Panel Overview



**GPIB port / RS-232C port**



Accepts remote control cables.

GPIB: 24-pin female

RS-232C: DB-9 pin male

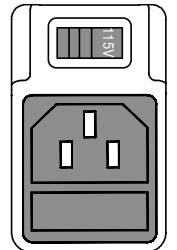
See page 94 for remote control details.

**Display contrast knob**



Sets the display contrast level. See page 17 for details.

**Voltage selector / Fuse holder / Mains socket**



Voltage selector sets the AC mains Voltage, 115V or 230V.

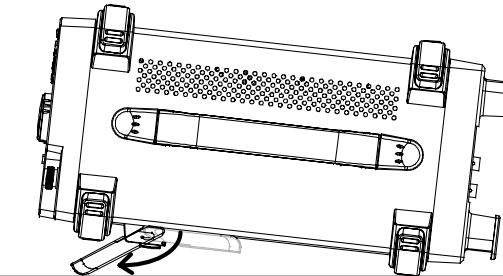
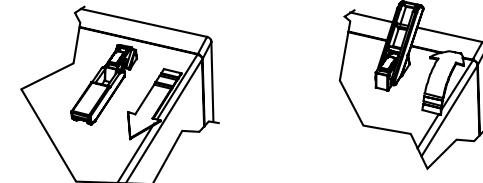
Fuse holder contains the main fuse, T3A/250V. For fuse replacement details, see page 110.

Mains socket accepts power cable. See page 17 for power-up details.

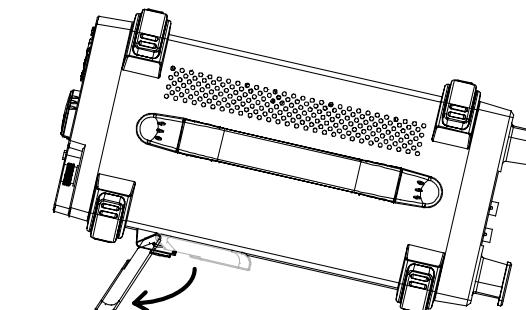
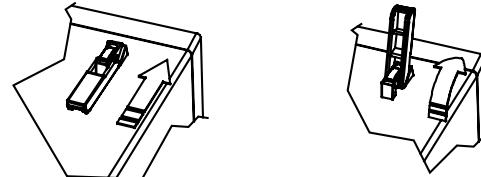
## Tilt Stand & Power Up

### Tilt stand

#### Low angle



#### High angle

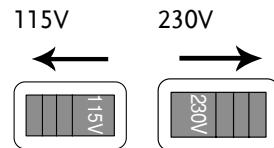


## Power up

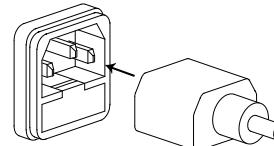
## Panel operation



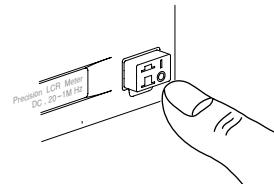
- Set the rear panel Voltage selector to the correct position according to the AC mains voltage.



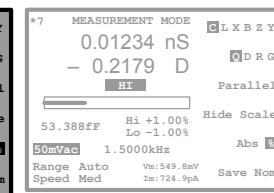
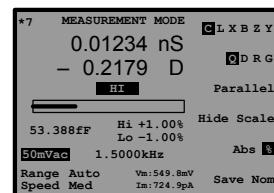
- Connect the power cord to the socket.



- Turn On the power switch. The display becomes active in 2~3 seconds.



- Use the contrast knob on the rear panel to adjust the LCD display brightness.



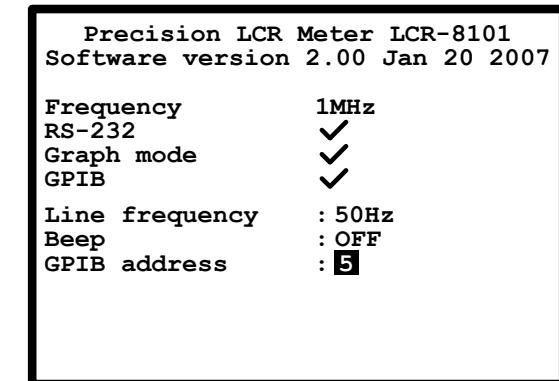
## Select AC mains frequency (50/60Hz)

## Background

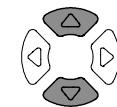
Although LCR-8101 works under both 50 and 60Hz power frequencies, we recommend selecting the frequency that matches the local setting to get the best measurement precision, especially at lower frequencies (< 100Hz).

## Panel operation

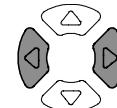
- Press the Menu key, then F5 (System). The system menu appears.

**Menu****F 5**

- Press the Up/Down key and move the cursor to Line frequency.

**Line frequency : 50Hz**

- If necessary, press the Left/Right key to select the frequency, from 50 to 60Hz or from 60Hz to 50Hz.

**Line frequency : 60Hz**

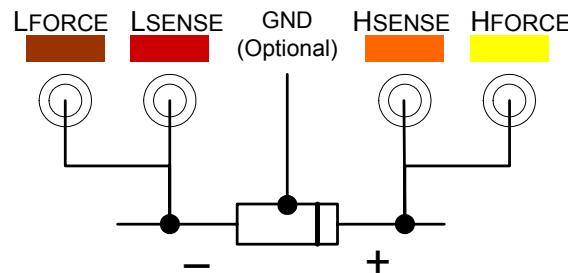
## Fixture Connection

### Fixture structure

#### Background

The standard fixture is a four-wire type with a common terminal for screen connection. The outer terminals (Hforce and Lforce) provide the current and the inner terminals (Hsense and Lsense) measures the potential.

#### Diagram



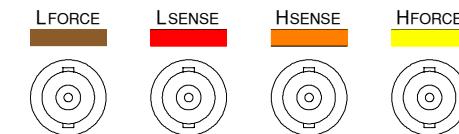
#### Description

HFORCE	Carries the signal current source. Connected to the + side of the device under test.
HSENSE	Together with Lsense, monitors the Potential. Connected to the + side of the device under test.
LSENSE	Together with Hsense, monitors the Potential. Connected to the - side of the device under test.
LFORCE	Accepts the signal current return. Connected to the - side of the device under test.
GND	If the test component has a large metal area NOT connected to either of the terminals, connect the GND clip to minimize noise level.

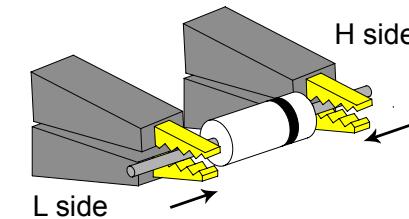
### Fixture connection

#### Panel operation

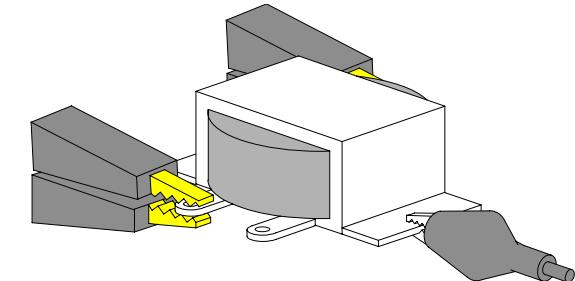
1. Discharge the test component before connecting the fixture set.
2. Connect each fixture terminal to the front panel BNC connector with matching color.



3. Connect the fixture to the test component. If the component has polarity, connect the H side to the positive lead and the L side to the negative lead. Make sure the distance between the lead base and fixture clip is short enough.



4. If the test component has an outer case unconnected to either of the lead, connect the ground terminal for noise level reduction.



## Tutorials (Step by Step Operations)

### Basic measurement (without Pass/Fail test)

Step	Description	Details
1. Connect fixture	Connect the fixture to the DUT.	Page19
2. Enter menu	Press the Menu key, followed by F1 (AC measurement) or F2 (Rdc).	Page41
3. Hide scale	Press F4 (Show/Hide Scale) to hide the scale (or show the circuit diagram)	Page43
4. Select measurement item	Press F1 (First) and F2 (Second) repeatedly to select the measurement item.	Page44
5. Select series/parallel circuit	If available, press F3 (Series/Parallel) to select the equivalent circuit model.	Page43
6. Set measurement frequency	Press the Left/Right arrow key and move the cursor to the Frequency. Use the numerical and unit keys to set the level.	Page46
7. Set measurement Voltage	Press the Left/Right arrow key and move the cursor to the Voltage. Use the numerical and unit keys to set the level.	Page48
8a. Select Single measurement	Press the Sing/Rep key to select Single (manual trigger) measurement. To trigger measurement, press the Trig key.	Page49
8b. Select Repetitive measurement	Press the Sing/Rep key to select Repetitive (automatic trigger) measurement. Press the Left/Right arrow key and move the cursor to Speed. Press the Up/Down key to select the speed.	Page50
Optional settings	To hide the drive Voltage/Current, press the Code key and type 80, the Enter key. Set the Range (internal setting) to Auto, use the Left/Right key to move the cursor and Up/Down key to change the setting.	Page51 Page45

### Pass/Fail test (Single step)

Step	Description	Details
1. Connect fixture	Connect the fixture to the DUT.	Page19
2. Set buzzer sound	Press the Menu key, then F5 (System). Press the Up/Down arrow key to move the cursor to Beep, then use the Left/Right key to select setting (Off recommended).	Page54
2. Enter menu	Press the Menu key, followed by F1 (AC measurement) or F2 (Rdc).	Page41
3. Show scale	Press F4 (Show/Hide Scale) to show the scale (or hide the circuit diagram)	Page55
4. Select measurement item	Press F1 (First) and F2 (Second) repeatedly to select the measurement item.	Page44
5. Select series/parallel circuit	If available, press F3 (Series/Parallel) to select the equivalent circuit model.	Page56
6. Set measurement frequency	Press the Left/Right arrow key and move the cursor to the Frequency. Use the numerical and unit keys to set the level.	Page46
7. Set measurement Voltage	Press the Left/Right arrow key and move the cursor to the Voltage. Use the numerical and unit keys to set the level.	Page48
8a. Select Single measurement	Press the Sing/Rep key to select Single (manual trigger) measurement. To trigger measurement, press the Trig key.	Page49
8b. Select Repetitive measurement	Press the Sing/Rep key to select Repetitive (automatic trigger) measurement. Press the Left/Right arrow key and move the cursor to Speed. Press the Up/Down key to select the speed.	Page50

9a. Select Absolute measurement	Press F5 (Abs / %) to select Abs. Press the Left/Right key to move the cursor to Lo (Low limit). Use the numerical and unit keys to set the Low limit. Repeat this for Hi (Hi limit) as well.	Page58
9b. Select Percentage measurement	Press F5 (Abs / %) to select %. Press the Left/Right key to move the cursor to the Nominal value. Use the numerical and unit keys to set the numerical level. Then move the cursor to Lo (Low limit) and set the percentage. Repeat this for Hi (Hi limit) as well. To save the latest measurement result as Nominal, press F6 (Save Nom).	Page59
Optional settings	To hide the drive Voltage/Current, press the Code key and type 80, the Enter key.  Set the Range (internal setting) to Auto, use the Left/Right key to move the cursor and Up/Down key to change the setting.	Page51  Page45

## Pass/Fail test (Multiple step)

Step	Description	Details
1. Connect fixture	Connect the fixture to the DUT.	Page19
2. Set buzzer sound	Press the Menu key, then F5 (System). Press the Up/Down arrow key to move the cursor to Beep, then use the Left/Right key to select setting (Off recommended).	Page62
2. Enter multiple step mode	Press the Menu key, then F3 (Multi step).	Page63
2. Select measurement item	Press the arrow keys to move the cursor to Step 01 Func. Press F1 (Prog) repeatedly to select the item.	Page65
3a. Set parameters	Press the arrow keys to move the cursor to the parameters below. Use the numerical and unit keys for editing values or F1 (Prog) for selecting options.	Page65
3b. Add steps	Move the cursor to the first empty step and press F1 (Prog).	Page65
3c. Copy to the next step	Press F2 (Copy). The selected step contents are copied and inserted to the next step.	Page68
3d. Delete step	Press F3 (Delete). The selected step is deleted.	Page68
4. Save program	Press F4 (Save). The edited program is saved.	Page71
5. Enter Run menu	Press F6 (Run). The Run menu opens.	Page69
6. Set Single or Repetitive	Press the Sing/Rep key to select Single (manual trigger) or Repetitive (auto trigger).	Page69

7. Start running	If the test has not started yet, press F1 (Start) or Trig key. Press F6 (Set) to go back to the setup menu.	Page69
File operation: new program	Press F5 (File), then F4 (New). Press the Left/Right keys to move the cursor and press the Down key to select character. To confirm the file name, press the Enter key. A new file appears.  To delete a character, press the Up key.  To quit, press the Clear key.	Page63
File operation: load	Press F5 (File), then F1 (Load). Use the arrow keys to select the program and press F1 (Load).	Page73
File operation: delete	Press F5 (File), then F2 (Delete). Use the arrow keys to select the program and press F5 (Del).	Page74
File operation: save as	Press F5 (File), then F3 (Save as). Press the Left/Right keys to move the cursor and press the Down key to select character. To confirm the file name, press the Enter key. A new file appears.  To delete a character, press the Up key.  To quit, press the Clear key.	Page71

**Graph mode**

Step	Description	Details
1. Connect fixture	Connect the fixture to the DUT.	Page19
2. Enter graph mode	Press the Menu key, then F4 (Graph).	Page76
3. Select item	Press F5 repeatedly to select the graph item.	Page77
4a Set horizontal scale (frequency)	Press the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Sweep. Press the Left/Right key to select Frequency. Then move the cursor to Start Frequency, set the value using the numerical and unit keys. Repeat this for Stop Frequency and Level (drive Voltage).	Page80
4b Set horizontal scale (voltage)	Press the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Sweep. Press the Left/Right key to select Voltage. Then move the cursor to Start Voltage, set the value using the numerical and unit keys. Repeat this for Stop Voltage and Freq (frequency).	Page78
5. Select speed	Press the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Speed. Press the Left/Right key to select the measurement speed.	Page89
6. Select step size	Press the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Step size. Press the Left/Right key to select the data step (all or sampled).	Page89
7. Select linear or log scale	Press F1 (Lin/Log) to select linear or logarithmic horizontal scale.	Page78
8a. Set vertical scale (Absolute + Auto fit)	Press F2 (Abs/ %) to select Abs, then press F3 (Manual/ Auto fit) to select Auto fit. LCR-8101 automatically configures the vertical scale.	Page86

8b. Set vertical scale (Absolute + Manual fit)	Press F2 (Abs / %) to select Abs, then press F3 (Manual/Auto fit) to select Manual fit. Move the cursor to Hi, set the Hi value. Repeat this for Lo as well. The minimum and maximum vertical range is manually configured.	Page82
8c. Set vertical scale (Percentage + Auto fit)	Press F2 (Abs / %) to select %, then press F3 (Manual/Auto fit) to select Auto fit. Move the cursor to Nominal and set the nominal value. LCR-8101 automatically configures the vertical range around the nominal value.	Page87
8d. Set vertical scale (Percentage + Manual fit)	Press F2 (Abs / %) to select %, then press F3 (Manual/Auto fit) to select Auto fit. Move the cursor to Hi, set the Hi percentage. Repeat this for Lo and Nominal. The minimum and maximum vertical range is manually configured.	Page84
9. Plot graph	Press F4 (Start). The graph is drawn on the display. To abort, press F6 (Abort).	Page90
10. Fit graph into display	When plotting is finished, press F1 (Function), then F2 (Fit). The vertical scale is automatically adjusted to include all the plotted line. Press F1 (View) to go back.	Page92
11. Move marker	Press the Left/Right keys to move the marker on the graph. To move the marker to the peak, press F1 (Function) and F3 (Peak). To move to the dip, press F4 (Dip). Press F1 (View) to go back.	Page93
12. Return to previous menu	Press F6 (Return) or press the Menu key to go back to the previous or the other menu.	Page93

## Measurement tip

Hi/Low impedance	If the measured impedance is greater than $1k\Omega$ , the standard four-terminal connection is not necessary. Run S/C trim to remove the effect of series lead impedance.
	If the measured impedance is lower than $1k\Omega$ , four-terminal connection can reduce the effect of contact resistance at the test component.
Metal component case connection	A large area of metal can add noise to the measurement. Here is how to minimize the effect.  If the metal is connected to one of the terminals, this should be connected to the Hforce (Yellow) terminal side.  If the metal is NOT connected to either of the terminals, connect the GND clip.
Small-sized capacitor	When measuring small, SMD-size capacitors, run O/C trim at the measurement frequency (Spot trimming) to eliminate the residual capacitance. Make sure the measurement lead positions are fixed during trimming.
Small-sized inductor	When measuring small, SMD-size inductors, run S/C trim at the measurement frequency (Spot trimming). LCR-8101 measures the difference between the inductance of S/C trimming and the inductance of test component. Four-terminal fixture set is recommended and make sure the measurement leads are fixed during trimming.
Wire inductance	The wire inductance should be subtracted from the measurement result. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5cm, 1mm diameter wire has 50nH inductance</li> <li>• 5cm, 2mm diameter wire has 40nH inductance</li> </ul>

**Frequency factor in inductor measurement** When an inductor is measured at a frequency much lower than that for which it is designed (for example, an HF choke tested at AF), the inductor tends to behave as an inductive resistor. In these circumstances, measurement accuracy is widened by  $(1 + 1/Q)$  where Q is the quality factor.

**Air-cored coils** Air-cored coils can pick up noise very easily, therefore they should be kept well clear of any test equipment that may contain power transformers or display scan circuitry. Also, keep the coils away from metal objects which may modify inductor characteristics.

**Iron-cored and ferrite inductor** The effective value of iron-cored and ferrite inductors can vary widely with the magnetization and test signal level. Measure them at the AC level and frequency in use. When core materials are damaged by excessive magnetization (for example: tape heads and microphone transformers), check that the test signal is acceptable before connection.

# BASIC MEASUREMENT

Basic measurement measures DUT in numerical style. Advanced measurements are available in Pass/Fail test mode (page52), where measurement results are compared with user-defined limits, and in Graph mode (page75), where measurement data is displayed in graphical representation.

Measurement item	Measurement combination .....	31
	Series/Parallel circuit models .....	32
	Resistance (R) and Conductance ( $G = 1/R$ ) .....	34
	Capacitance (C) .....	35
	Inductance (L) .....	36
	Reactance (X) and Susceptance ( $B = 1/X$ ) .....	37
	Impedance (Z) and Admittance ( $Y = 1/Z$ ) .....	38
	Quality factor (Q) and Dissipation factor (D) ..	39
	Angle ( $\theta$ ) .....	40
Measurement overview	Enter measurement mode.....	41
	Display overview.....	42
	Show circuit model or scale (pass/fail) .....	43
Measurement configuration	Select measurement item .....	44
	Set measurement range to Auto.....	45
	Set measurement frequency.....	46
	Set measurement voltage .....	48
Run measurement	Select Single measurement.....	49
	Select Repetitive measurement.....	50
	Hide drive Voltage/Current .....	51

## Measurement Item Description

In general, two items, primary and secondary, are combined in a single measurement. The following table shows the available combinations. Overview of each measurement items is listed from the next page.

### Measurement combination

●:Yes —:No

1st measurement	2nd measurement	Circuit model	Graph	Prog
		Q D RAC G Angle	Series	Parallel
Capacitance (C)	● ● ● ● —	● ● ●	●	●
Inductance (L)	● ● ● ● —	● ● ●	●	●
Reactance (X)	● ● ● — —	● — —	●	●
Susceptance (B)	● ● ● ● —	— — —	●	●
Impedance (Z)	— — — —	● — —	●	●
Admittance (Y)	— — — —	● — —	●	●
DC Resistance(Rdc)	— — — —	— — —	—	●
Quality factor (Q)				
Dissipation factor (D)	— — — —	● ● ●	●	●
AC Resistance (RAC)	— — — —	● ● ●	●	●
Conductance (G)				
Angle (θ)				

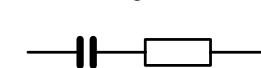
\*Prog: Multi-step program

- The graph measurement is described in graph mode chapter, page75.
- The multi-step program mode is described in the Pass/Fail test chapter, page61.

## Series/Parallel circuit models

**Background** For measuring AC Resistance, Capacitance, Reactance, Inductance, and Susceptance, series and parallel equivalent circuit models are available. Select the model according to the component value.

### Capacitance (C)

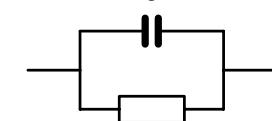


Series formula

$$C_S = C_P(1 + D^2)$$

D=dissipation factor

### Parallel diagram



Parallel formula

$$C_P = \frac{C_S}{(1 + D^2)}$$

D=dissipation factor

### When to use Series (Cs)

Small capacitance:  
Reactance (X) < 1kΩ

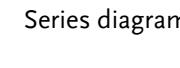
Example: 1μF @ 1kHz =  
100Ω (X) → Series

### When to use Parallel (Cp)

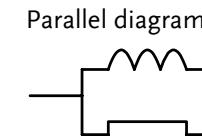
Large capacitance:  
Reactance (X) > 1kΩ

Example: 100mF @ 1kHz  
= 100kΩ (X) → Parallel

### Inductance (L)



Series diagram



Parallel diagram

Series formula

$$L_S = \frac{L_P}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{Q^2}\right)}$$

Q=quality factor

When to use Series ( $L_S$ )

Small capacitance:

Reactance ( $X$ ) < 1kΩExample: 1μH @ 1kHz =  
100Ω ( $X$ ) → Series

Parallel formula

$$L_P = L_S \left(1 + \frac{1}{Q^2}\right)$$

Q=quality factor

When to use Parallel ( $L_P$ )

Large capacitance:

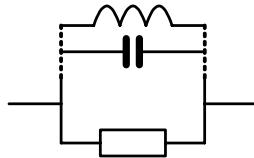
Reactance ( $X$ ) > 1kΩExample: 100mH @ 1kHz =  
100kΩ ( $X$ ) → Parallel

Resistance

Series diagram



Parallel diagram



Series formula

$$R_S = \frac{R_P}{\left(1 + Q^2\right)}$$

Q=quality factor

When to use Series ( $R_S$ )

Small resistance: &lt; 1kΩ

Parallel formula

$$R_P = R_S \left(1 + Q^2\right)$$

Q=quality factor

When to use Parallel ( $R_P$ )

Large resistance: &gt; 1kΩ

Resistance (R) and Conductance ( $G = 1/R$ )

Background

Resistance measures how difficult it is for the electricity to flow between two terminals. Conductance is the reciprocal of Resistance and measures how easily the electricity flows.

	Resistance	Conductance
Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Series Resistance <math>R_S</math></li> <li>• Parallel Resistance <math>R_P</math></li> <li>• DC Resistance <math>R_{dc}</math></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parallel Conductance <math>G_P (= 1/R_P)</math></li> </ul> <p>Note: Conductance is available only for parallel circuit model.</p>
Range	0.01mΩ ~ 1GΩ	0.001nS ~ 1GS
Measurement combination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>C_S + R_S</math></li> <li>• <math>L_S + R_S</math></li> <li>• <math>X_S + R_S</math></li> <li>• <math>C_P + R_P</math></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>L_P + R_P</math></li> <li>• <math>B_P + R_P</math></li> <li>• <math>R_{dc}</math></li> <li>• <math>L_P + G_P</math></li> <li>• <math>B_P + G_P</math></li> </ul>
Formula	$R = \frac{I}{V} = \frac{1}{G} = Z_S - jX$ $= Z_S - j\varpi L = Z_S + \frac{j}{\varpi C}$ $ Z_S  = \sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)}$ $ Z_P  = \frac{RX}{\sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)}}$ $R_S =  Z  \cos \theta$	
	$G_P = \frac{I}{V} = \frac{1}{R} = Y_P - jB$ $= Y_P - j\varpi C = Y_P + \frac{j}{\varpi L}$ $ Y_S  = \frac{GB}{\sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)}}$ $ Y_P  = \sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)}$ $G_P =  Y  \cos \theta$	

## Capacitance (C)

Background	Capacitance measures the amount of electronic charge stored between two terminals.	
Range	0.001pF ~ 1F	
Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Series Capacitance <math>C_S</math></li> <li>• Parallel Capacitance <math>C_P</math></li> </ul>	
Combination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>C_S + Q</math></li> <li>• <math>C_S + D</math></li> <li>• <math>C_S + R_S</math></li> <li>• <math>C_P + Q</math></li> <li>• <math>C_P + D</math></li> <li>• <math>C_P + R_P</math></li> <li>• <math>C_P + G_P</math></li> </ul>	
Formula	$Z_S = R - \frac{j}{\omega C}$	$Y_P = G + j\omega C$
	$Q = \frac{1}{\omega C_S R_S}$	$Q = \omega C_P R_P$
	$D = \omega C_S R_S$	$D = \frac{G_P}{\omega C_P}$

## Inductance (L)

Background	Inductance measures the amount of magnetic flux generated in certain electrical current.	
Range	0.1nH ~ 100kH	
Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Series Inductance <math>L_S</math></li> <li>• Parallel Inductance <math>L_P</math></li> </ul>	
Measurement combination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>L_S + Q</math></li> <li>• <math>L_S + D</math></li> <li>• <math>L_S + R_S</math></li> <li>• <math>L_P + Q</math></li> <li>• <math>L_P + D</math></li> <li>• <math>L_P + R_P</math></li> <li>• <math>L_P + G_P</math></li> </ul>	
Formula	$Z_S = R + j\omega L$	$Y_P = G - \frac{j}{\omega L}$
	$Q = \frac{\omega L_S}{R_S}$ , $D = \frac{R_S}{\omega L_S}$	$Q = \frac{R_P}{\omega L_P}$ , $D = \omega L_P G_P$

## Reactance (X) and Susceptance (B = 1/X)

**Background** Reactance measures the imaginary part of Impedance (Z) caused by capacitors or inductors. Susceptance is the reciprocal of Reactance and measures the imaginary part of Admittance (Y), which is also the reciprocal of Impedance.

Type	Series Reactance ( $X_S$ )	Parallel Susceptance ( $B_P$ )
	Note: Reactance is available only in series circuit model.	Note: Susceptance is available only in parallel circuit model.

Range	0.01mΩ ~ 1GΩ	0.001nS ~ 1GS
Measurement combination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>X_S + Q</math></li> <li>• <math>X_S + D</math></li> <li>• <math>X_S + R_S</math></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>B_P + Q</math></li> <li>• <math>B_P + D</math></li> <li>• <math>B_P + R_P</math></li> <li>• <math>B_P + G_P</math></li> </ul>

$X = \frac{1}{B} =  Z  \sin \theta$	$B = \frac{1}{X} =  Y  \sin \theta$
$ Z_S  = \sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)}$	$ Y_S  = \frac{GB}{\sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)}}$
$ Z_P  = \frac{RX}{\sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)}}$	$ Y_P  = \sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)}$
$X_S =  Z  \sin \theta$	$B_P =  Y  \sin \theta$

## Impedance (Z) and Admittance (Y = 1/Z)

**Background** Impedance measures the total amount of opposition between two terminals in an AC circuit. Admittance is the reciprocal of Impedance and measures how easily the electricity flows in an AC circuit.

Type	Impedance (Z)	Admittance (Y)
Range	0.01mΩ ~ 1GΩ	0.001nS ~ 1GS
Formula	$Z = \frac{E}{I} = \frac{1}{Y}$ $Z_S = R + jX = R + j\omega L = R - \frac{j}{\omega C}$ $ Z_S  = \sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)} = \sqrt{(R^2 + \omega^2 L^2)}$ $ Z_P  = \frac{RX}{\sqrt{(R^2 + X^2)}} = \frac{RX}{\sqrt{(R^2 + \omega^2 L^2)}}$ $R_S =  Z  \cos \theta =  Z  \cos \theta =  Z  \cos \theta$ $X_S =  Z  \sin \theta =  Z  \sin \theta =  Z  \sin \theta$	$Y = \frac{I}{E} = \frac{1}{Z}$ $Y_P = G + jB = G + j\omega C = G - \frac{j}{\omega L}$ $ Y_S  = \frac{GB}{\sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)}} = \sqrt{(G^2 + \omega^2 C^2)}$ $ Y_P  = \sqrt{(G^2 + B^2)} = \sqrt{(G^2 + \omega^2 C^2)}$ $G_P =  Y  \cos \theta =  Y  \cos \theta$ $B_P =  Y  \sin \theta =  Y  \sin \theta$

## Quality factor (Q) and Dissipation factor (D)

**Background** Both Quality factor and its reciprocal, Dissipation factor, are used for measuring the rate of energy dissipation relative to the measurement frequency.

- Low energy dissipation: high Q, low D
- High energy dissipation: low Q, high D

**Type** Quality factor (Q)      Dissipation factor (D)

**Range**  $0.01\text{m}\Omega \sim 1\text{G}\Omega$        $0.001\text{nS} \sim 1\text{GS}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{\varpi L_s}{R_s} = \frac{1}{\varpi C_s R_s} & D &= \frac{R_s}{\varpi L_s} = \varpi C_s R_s \\ &= \frac{R_p}{\varpi L_p} = \varpi C_p R_p & &= \frac{G_p}{\varpi C_p} = \varpi L_p G_p \\ &= \frac{1}{\tan(90 - \theta)} = \frac{1}{D} & &= \tan(90 - \theta) = \frac{1}{Q} \end{aligned}$$

## Angle ( $\theta$ )

**Background** The Angle ( $\theta$ ) measures the phase on which Impedance (Z), Admittance (Y), Quality factor (Q), and Dissipation factor (D) are measured.

**Type** Angle ( $\theta$ )

**Range**  $-180^\circ \sim +180^\circ$

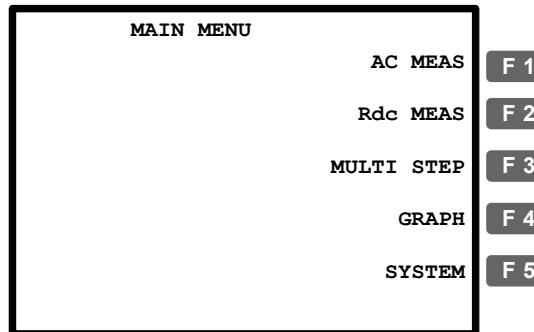
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Formula} & Z_s = R + jX & Y_p = G + jB \\ &= R + j\varpi L = R - \frac{j}{\varpi C} & = G + j\varpi C = G - \frac{j}{\varpi L} \\ & Q = \frac{1}{\tan(90 - \theta)} = \frac{1}{D} & D = \tan(90 - \theta) = \frac{1}{Q} \\ & R_s = |Z| \cos \theta & G_p = |Y| \cos \theta \\ & X_s = |Z| \sin \theta & B_p = |Y| \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

## Measurement Mode Overview

### Enter measurement mode

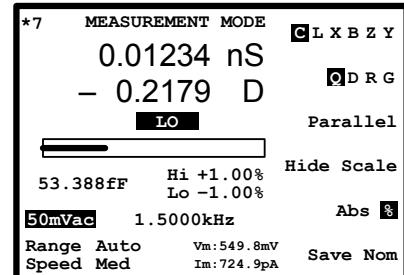
Type	AC	C, L, X, B, Z, Y, Q, D, R, G, θ
	DC	Rdc

Panel operation 1. Press the Menu key. The main menu 

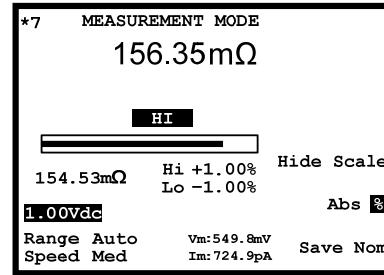


2. For Rdc measurement, press F2 (Rdc Meas).  
 For any other measurement, press F1 (AC Meas). The measurement mode display appears.

### AC measurement

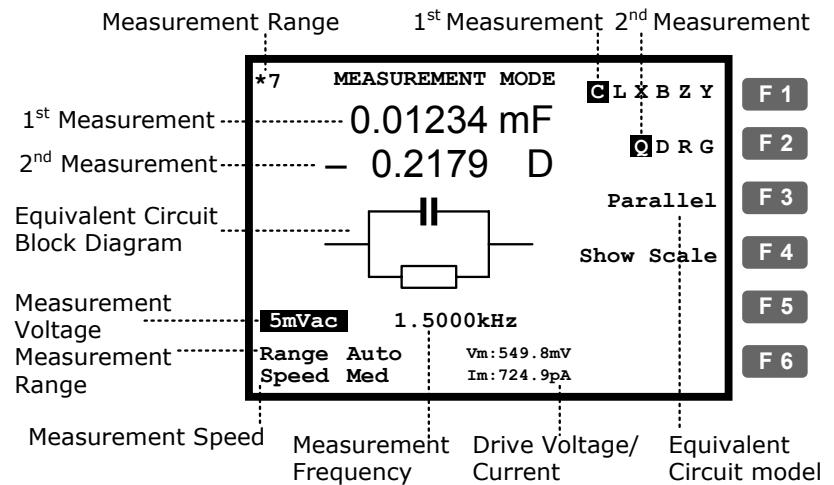


### DC measurement (Rdc)

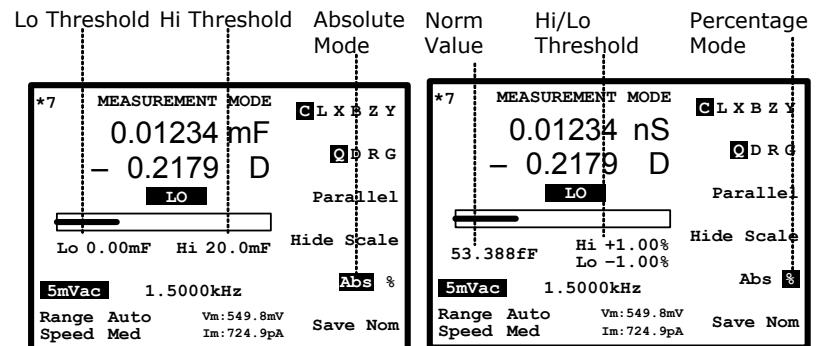


### Display overview

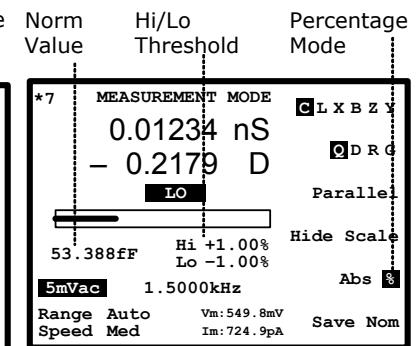
#### Normal mode



#### Absolute mode (Pass/Fail test)



#### Percentage mode (Pass/Fail test)



For Pass/Fail test details, see page 52.

## Show circuit model or scale (pass/fail)

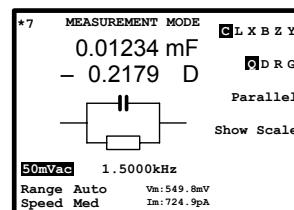
## Background

The center of the display can be filled with the diagram of equivalent circuit model, or the measurement scale with Pass/Fail test result. This selects not only the diagram/scale but also whether running the Pass/Fail test or just measuring the value.

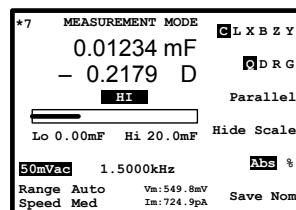
## Panel operation

Press F3 (Show/Hide scale) to select **F 3** circuit model or scale.

Normal



Pass/Fail test



## Pass/Fail test

For Pass/Fail test details, see page52.

## Parameter Configuration

## Select measurement item

\*This is not necessary for Rdc measurement.

## Measurement combination

The following list shows the available combination of the first and second measurement items.

Capacitance (C)	Series	C-Q, C-D, C-R
	Parallel	C-Q, C-D, C-R, C-G
Inductance (L)	Series	L-Q, L-D, L-R
	Parallel	L-Q, L-D, L-R, L-G
Reactance (X)	Series	X-Q, X-D, X-R
Susceptance (B)	Parallel	B-Q, B-D, B-R, B-G
Impedance (Z)		Z-Angle
Admittance (Y)		Y-Angle

## Panel operation

To select the first measurement item, press F1 repeatedly.

**F 1****C L X B Z Y**

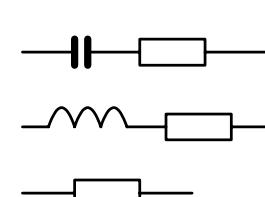
To select the second measurement item, press F2 repeatedly.

**F 2****Q D R G**

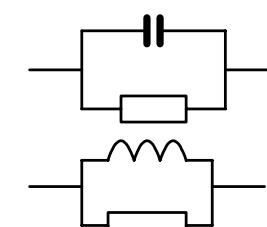
To select the circuit model, series or parallel, press F3 repeatedly.

**F 3**

Series



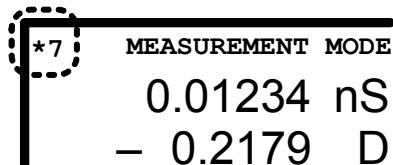
Parallel



## Set measurement range to Auto

### Background

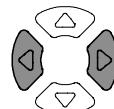
The measurement range is an internal parameter defining the search range for each measurement item. Make sure the Auto setting is always selected, to obtain the best measurement accuracy. The active range appears at the top left corner of the display.



### Panel operation

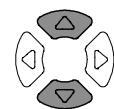
1. Press the Left/Right key repeatedly to move the cursor to Range position.

**Range Auto**  
Speed Slow



2. If the range is NOT set to Auto, press the Up/Down key repeatedly to set it back to Auto.

**Range 5** → **Range Auto**  
Speed Slow



## Set measurement frequency

\*This setting does not apply to Rdc measurement.

### Background

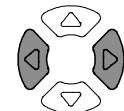
The measurement frequency, together with the measurement voltage, defines the electrical condition of each measurement item. Make sure the appropriate frequency is selected, according to the component characteristics.

### Panel operation

1. Press the Left/Right key repeatedly to move the cursor to Frequency.

**2.00 Vac**

**195.00 kHz**



2. Enter the frequency using the numerical keys.

Range 20Hz ~ 1MHz

1.2kHz **1** **.** **2** **k** **Enter**

1MHz **1** **M** **Enter**

Backspace **←** All clear **Clear**

Increase **↑** Decrease **↓**

When the entered value does not fit in the range, LCR-8101 automatically selects the nearest value.

**Nearest Available**

When the wrong unit (such as Ω) is entered, the value is cancelled.

**Unit Mismatched**

Select frequency step resolution For frequency increase/decrease using Up/Down keys, fine and coarse step settings are available.

Fine 1<sup>st</sup> digit: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6...

Coarse 2<sup>nd</sup> digit: 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80

1. Press the Code key.



2. Enter the system code using the numerical keys, then press the Enter key. A confirmation message appears on the display.

Fine: 10

**Freq fine steps**

Coarse: 11

**Freq coarse steps**

## Set measurement voltage

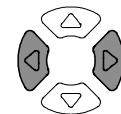
### Background

The measurement voltage, together with the measurement frequency, defines the electrical condition of each measurement item. Make sure the appropriate voltage is selected, according to the component characteristics.

### Frequency setting

1. Press the Left/Right key repeatedly to move the cursor to Voltage.

**2.00 Vac 195.00 kHz**



2. Enter the voltage using the numerical keys.

Range 10mV ~ 2V

100mV

1V

Backspace All clear

Increase Decrease

When the entered value does not fit in the range, LCR-8101 automatically selects the nearest value.

**Nearest Available**

When the wrong unit (such as Ω) is entered, the value is cancelled.

**Unit Mismatched**

## Running Measurement

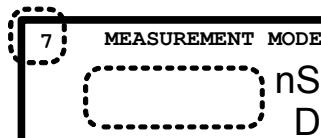
### Select Single measurement

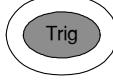
#### Background

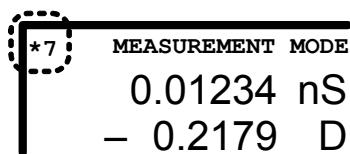
The data capture can be manually controlled (Single) or automatically updated (Repetitive). In single measurement, the measurement is activated by pressing the Trigger key. In repetitive measurement, the measurement is automatically done and the display is updated according to the speed (timing) setting.

#### Panel operation

1. Press the Sing/Rep key repeatedly until the "Single Shot Mode" message appears on the display.  
  
**Single Shot Mode**
2. The measurement update indicator (\*) does not appear at the top left corner of the display.



3. To capture measurement data, press the Trigger key. The measurement update indicator (\*) blinks and the measurement result is updated on the display.  




### Select Repetitive measurement

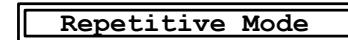
#### Background

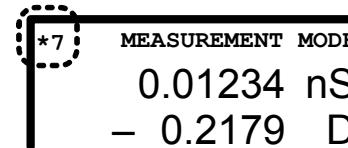
The data capture can be manually controlled (Single) or automatically updated (Repetitive).

In single measurement, the measurement is activated by pressing the Trigger key.

In repetitive measurement, the measurement is automatically done and the display is updated according to the speed (timing) setting.

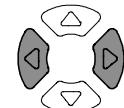
#### Panel operation

1. Press the Sing/Rep key repeatedly until the "Repetitive Mode" message appears on the display.  
  
**Repetitive Mode**
2. The measurement update indicator (\*) keeps blinking and the measurement result is updated on the display.



3. Press the Left/Right key repeatedly to move the cursor to measurement speed.

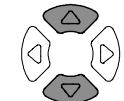
**Speed Slow**



4. Press the Up/Down key repeatedly to select the time per update.

Slow              500mS

Med              450mS (AC), 120mS (Rdc)



Fast	150mS (AC), 50mS (Rdc)
Max	75mS (AC), 30mS (Rdc)

Beep setting If the beep setting (page54) is active and the display is in Pass/Fail test mode, it might sound continuously depending on the measurement result. If this happens, press the Sing/Rep key and set the mode to Single. Then turn Off the buzzer.

**Sing/Rep**

### Hide drive Voltage/Current

Background The drive voltage and current shows **Vm: 549.8mV**  
**Im: 724.9pA** the actual voltage/current level applied to the device under test.

- Panel operation
1. Press the Code key.

**Code**

Hide drive V/I: 80    **8**    **0**    **Enter**

**Vm: 549.8mV**  
**Im: 724.9pA** →

Show drive V/I: 81    **8**    **1**    **Enter**

→ **Vm: 549.8mV**  
**Im: 724.9pA**

# PASS-FAIL MODE

In the Pass/Fail test mode, measurement results are compared with user-defined limits and the results are displayed. Two types of tests are available: Single and Multi-Step. The Single test shares the same interface with the basic measurement, and tracks one item. The Multi-Step test runs a program comprised of multiple measurement items with different parameters.

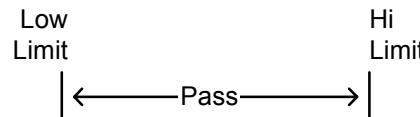
Single-step configuration	Overview ..... 53
	Configure beep setting ..... 54
	Select test item and scale (Pass/Fail test) ..... 55
	Set parameters ..... 56
Single-step run	Run in Absolute mode ..... 58
	Run in Percentage mode ..... 59
	Use display value as nominal ..... 60
Multi-step configuration	Overview ..... 61
	Configure beep setting ..... 62
	Enter multi-step mode ..... 63
	Create new program ..... 63
	Edit program step ..... 65
	Copy (duplicate) program step ..... 68
	Delete program step ..... 68
Multi-step run	Run program ..... 69
Multi-step file operation	Save program ..... 71
	Recall (load) existing program ..... 73
	Delete existing program ..... 74

## Single-Step Test Configuration

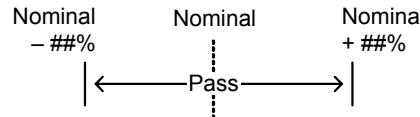
### Overview

**Background / test type** Pass/Fail test checks whether the measurement result sits between hi and low limit. Two methods are available: absolute limit and percentage limit.

**Absolute limit** The Hi and Low limit are defined by absolute values.



**Percentage limit** The Hi and Low limit are defined by the distance (percentage) from the Nominal value.



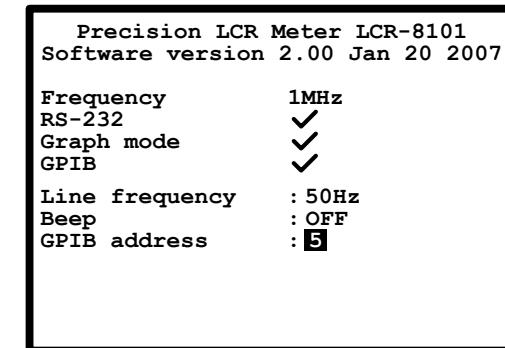
<b>Test item</b>	C <sub>s</sub>	Series capacitance	X	Reactance
	C <sub>p</sub>	Parallel capacitance	B	Susceptance
	L <sub>s</sub>	Series inductance	Z	Impedance
	L <sub>p</sub>	Parallel inductance	Y	Admittance
	R <sub>s</sub>	Series resistance	R <sub>DC</sub>	DC Resistance
	R <sub>p</sub>	Parallel resistance	θ	Angle

For detailed description of each item, see page31.

### Configure beep setting

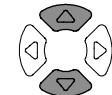
**Background** The beep sounds when the pass/fail test result matches the setting: failed or passed.

**Panel operation** 1. Press the Menu key, then F5 (System). The system configuration appears.

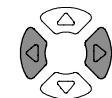


2. Press the Up/Down key and move the cursor to Beep.

**Beep** : OFF



3. Press the Left/Right key to select the beep setting, Off, Pass, or Fail.



Off      Beep is turned Off

Pass     Beeps when the test result is pass

Fail     Beeps when the test result is fail

**Beep in repetitive mode** If the repetitive measurement is On, the beep might sound continuously. If this becomes a problem, either use the Single mode (press Sing/Rep key) or turn Off the beep.

## Select test item and scale (Pass/Fail test)

Test item To select the first measurement item, press F1 repeatedly.

**C L X B Z Y**

**F 1**

To select the second measurement item, press F2 repeatedly.

**Q D R G**

**F 2**

Circuit model To select the circuit model, series or parallel, press F3 repeatedly.

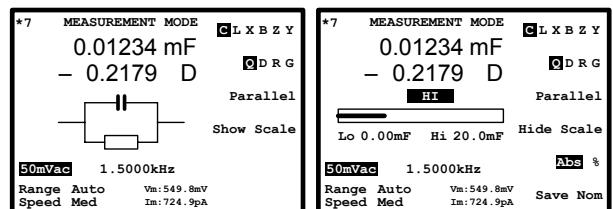
**F 3**

Scale Press F4 (Show/Hide scale) to select scale (Pass/Fail test).

**F 4**

Normal

Pass/Fail test



Normal mode For Normal (basic) mode details, see page30.

## Set parameters

For more detailed descriptions, see Basic measurement, page41.

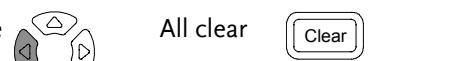
## How to edit

## Example



## 100mV

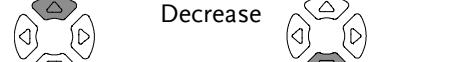
## Backspace



## All clear

Clear

## Increase



## Decrease



When the entered value does not fit in the range, the nearest available value is selected.

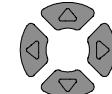
**Nearest Available**

When the wrong unit (such as Ω) is entered, the value is cancelled.

**Unit Mismatched**

## Measurement range (to Auto)

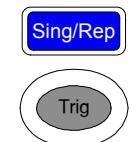
Press the Left/Right key repeatedly to move the cursor to Range position, and use the Up/Down key to select Auto (if necessary).



**Range Auto**  
**Speed Slow**

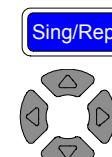
## Single mode

Press the Sing/Rep key repeatedly to select Single (manual trigger). To trigger measurement, press the Trigger key.

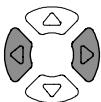


## Repetitive mode

Press the Sing/Rep key repeatedly to select Rep (automatic trigger). Press the Left/Right key repeatedly to move the cursor to Speed, and use the Up/Down key to select the update rate.



Frequency (except Press the Left/Right key repeatedly to move the cursor to Frequency, and use the numerical and unit keys to enter the value.)

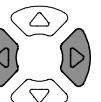


**2.00 Vac      195.00 kHz**

Frequency step resolution For frequency increase/decrease using Up/Down keys, fine and coarse step settings are available. Press the Code key and enter 10 (Fine) or 11 (Coarse).



Voltage Press the Left/Right key repeatedly to move the cursor to Voltage, and use the numerical and unit keys to enter the value.



**2.00 Vac      195.00 kHz**

## Single-Step Test Run

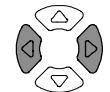
### Run in Absolute mode

1. Press F5 to select Absolute measurement.

**F 5**

**Abs %**

2. Use the Left/Right key to move the cursor to Hi/Lo value for editing.



**Lo 0.00mF      Hi 20.0mF**

3. Use the numerical keys and unit keys to enter the value. The editing value appears at the bottom left corner of the display.

**Range Auto  
Speed -Med---  
Lo Lim: 1.5**

Example    **1** **.** **2** **m** **Ω** **Enter**

Backspace   

**All clear**

Increase   

**Decrease**

Hi and Lo values are automatically swapped if necessary

**Hi and Lo Swapped**

4. The display updates the Hi/Lo result immediately. The result is pass if the bar stays in the central area. The buzzer sounds accordingly.

Result &gt; Hi



Result &lt; Lo

Lo < Result < Hi  
(Pass)**Run in Percentage mode**

1. Press F5 to select Percentage measurement.

**F 5****Abs %**

2. Use the Left/Right key to move the cursor to Hi/Lo value for editing.

100.00mD    **Hi +1.00%**  
                  **Lo -1.00%**

3. Use the numerical keys and unit keys to enter the value. The editing value appears at the bottom left corner of the display.

**Range Auto**  
**Speed - Med**  
**Lo Lim: 1.5**

-2.50%

**+/-** **2** **.** **5** **Enter**

1.5kH

**1** **.** **5** **k** **H** **Enter**

Backspace



All clear

**Clear**

Increase



Decrease



Hi and Lo values are automatically swapped if necessary

**Hi and Lo Swapped**

4. The display updates the Hi/Lo result immediately. The result is pass if the bar stays in the central area. The buzzer sounds accordingly.

Result &gt; Hi



Result &lt; Lo

Lo < Result < Hi  
(Pass)**Use display value as nominal**

Panel operation (For Percentage only) The displayed value can be used as the nominal value.

**F 6**

Press F6 (Save Nom) to copy the display value to the nominal value.

1.2345 mF  
- 0.2179 D → 1.2345 mF  
- 0.2179 D

**LO**

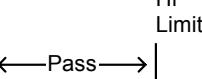
**PASS**

**100.00mF Hi +1.00% Lo -1.00%**

**1.2345mF Hi +1.00% Lo -1.00%**

## Multi-Step Test Configuration

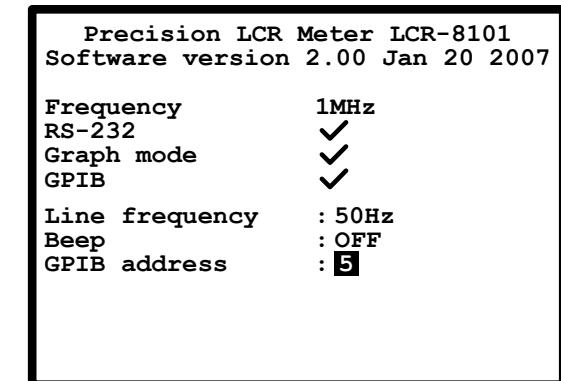
### Overview

Background	The multi-step function can configure and run multiple measurement steps. Maximum 64 programs, 30 steps each, can be programmed and stored in the instrument.																																											
Limit type	Only the absolute limit testing is available. For percentage limit test, use the single mode (page53).																																											
																																												
Test item	<table> <tr> <td>C<sub>s</sub></td> <td>Series capacitance</td> <td>X</td> <td>Reactance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C<sub>p</sub></td> <td>Parallel capacitance</td> <td>B</td> <td>Susceptance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L<sub>s</sub></td> <td>Series inductance</td> <td>Z</td> <td>Impedance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L<sub>p</sub></td> <td>Parallel inductance</td> <td>Y</td> <td>Admittance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R<sub>s</sub></td> <td>Series resistance</td> <td>R<sub>DC</sub></td> <td>DC Resistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R<sub>p</sub></td> <td>Parallel resistance</td> <td>θ</td> <td>Angle</td> </tr> </table>				C <sub>s</sub>	Series capacitance	X	Reactance	C <sub>p</sub>	Parallel capacitance	B	Susceptance	L <sub>s</sub>	Series inductance	Z	Impedance	L <sub>p</sub>	Parallel inductance	Y	Admittance	R <sub>s</sub>	Series resistance	R <sub>DC</sub>	DC Resistance	R <sub>p</sub>	Parallel resistance	θ	Angle																
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Parameters	<table> <tr> <td>No. of step</td> <td colspan="3">Maximum 30 for each program</td></tr> <tr> <td>No. of program</td><td colspan="3">Maximum 64</td></tr> <tr> <td>Drive Voltage</td><td colspan="3">10mV ~ 2V, 1mV step</td></tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td><td colspan="3">20Hz ~ 1MHz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bias</td><td colspan="3">Reserved item: internal use only</td></tr> <tr> <td>Speed</td><td colspan="3">Max, Fast, Med, Slow</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hi / Lo Limit</td><td colspan="3">Follows the measurement range</td></tr> <tr> <td>Delay</td><td colspan="3">0 ~ 9999ms, 1ms step</td></tr> <tr> <td>Single trigger</td><td colspan="3">Program runs when the Trigger key or F1 (Start) is pressed.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Automatic trigger</td><td colspan="3">Program runs when LCR-8101 detects the DUT.</td></tr> </table>				No. of step	Maximum 30 for each program			No. of program	Maximum 64			Drive Voltage	10mV ~ 2V, 1mV step			Frequency	20Hz ~ 1MHz			Bias	Reserved item: internal use only			Speed	Max, Fast, Med, Slow			Hi / Lo Limit	Follows the measurement range			Delay	0 ~ 9999ms, 1ms step			Single trigger	Program runs when the Trigger key or F1 (Start) is pressed.			Automatic trigger	Program runs when LCR-8101 detects the DUT.		
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### Configure beep setting

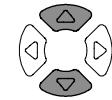
Background The beep sounds when the pass/fail test result matches the setting: failed or passed.

Panel operation 1. Press the Menu key, then F5 (System). The system configuration appears.



2. Press the Up/Down key and move the cursor to Beep.

**Beep** : OFF

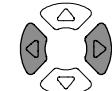


3. Press the Left/Right key to select the beep setting, Off, Pass, or Fail.

Off Beep is turned Off

Pass Beeps when the test result is pass

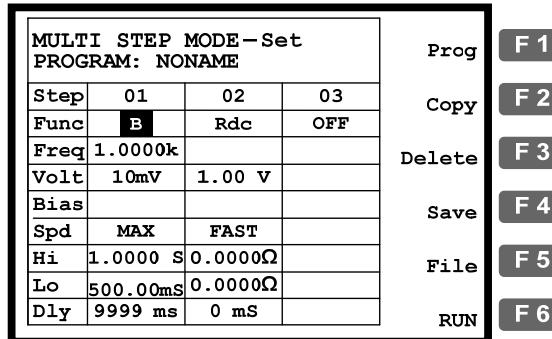
Fail Beeps when the test result is fail



## Enter multi-step mode

Panel operation Press the Menu key, then F3 (Multi Step). The multi-step mode menu appears. The last recalled program appears on the display.

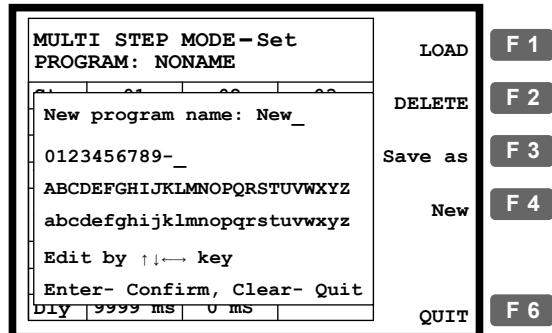
Menu  
F 3



## Create new program

Panel operation 1. In the multi-step mode, press F5 (File), then F4 (New). The new program name dialogue opens.

F 5  
F 4



2. Enter the new program name using the arrow keys.

Move cursor  
(Left/Right keys)  
JKLMNOPQRS

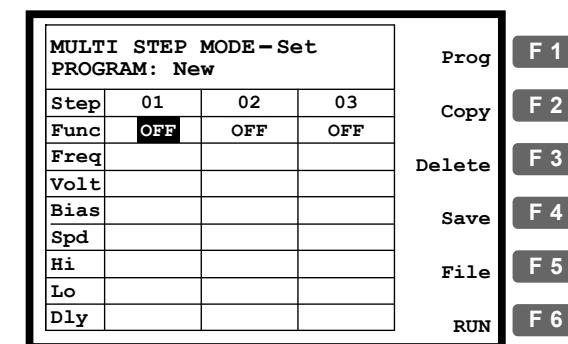
Enter the letter  
(Down key)  
program name: N\_

Delete one letter  
(Up key)  
program name: \_

3. Press the Enter key to confirm the file name. To quit the new program mode, press the Clear key.

Enter  
Clear

4. A blank program with the entered name appears.



5. Press F1 (Prog). Step 01 becomes active and changes to Ls measurement mode. For further editing details, see the next page.

F 1

Step	01
Func	OFF

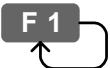
→

Step	01
Func	Ls

## Edit program step

How to edit parameter

- For selecting parameters, press F1 (Prog) repeatedly.
- For entering values, use the numerical and unit keys.



Example:

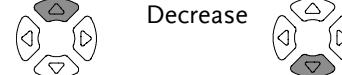
0.5kHz



Backspace



Increase



How to move cursor

To move the cursor to the editing point, use the arrow keys: up, down, left, and right.



Note: The cursor cannot move into blank columns or steps.

Panel operation  
1. Create new step

To create a new step in a program, press F1 (Prog) at Func column "OFF". The step becomes active and the function changes to Ls. Up to 30 steps are available in a program.



Step	01
Func	OFF



2. Select item (function)

Move the cursor to Func column, press F1 (Prog) repeatedly. The measurement item (function) changes in the following order.

Ls → Lp → Q → Cs → Cp → D → Z → θ → Rs → Rp  
→ X → G → B → Y → Rdc → Ls

## Set frequency

Move the cursor to Freq column. Enter the frequency using the numerical keys and unit keys.

Func	Ls
Freq	500.00
Volt	2.00 V

Range 20Hz ~ 1MHz, 5 digit resolution

Example:

0.5kHz (500Hz)



## Set voltage

Move the cursor to Volt column. Enter the voltage using the numerical keys and unit keys.

Freq	500.00
Volt	2.00 V
Bias	

Range 10mV ~ 2V, 1mV resolution

Example:

100mV



## Select data capture rate

Move the cursor to Spd column. Select the capture rate by pressing F1 (Prog) repeatedly.

Bias	
Spd	MAX
Hi	1.0000H



Slow 500mS

Med 450mS (AC), 120mS (Rdc)

Fast 150mS (AC), 50mS (Rdc)

Max 75mS (AC), 30mS (Rdc)

## Set Hi limit

Move the cursor to Hi column. Enter the Hi limit using the numerical keys and unit keys.

Spd	MAX
Hi	1.0000H
Lo	0.0000H

Range follows the specification for each measurement item

Example: 1.5kH (for Ls)



## Set Lo limit

Move the cursor to Lo column. Enter the Lo limit using the numerical keys and unit keys.

Spd	MAX
Hi	1.0000H
Lo	0.0000H

Range follows the specification for each measurement item

Example: 1.0kH  
(for Ls)

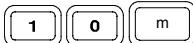


## Set trigger delay

Move the cursor to Dly (Delay) column. Enter the amount of trigger delay time using the numerical keys and unit keys.

Range 0 (no delay) ~ 1000ms

Example: 10ms



## Copy (duplicate) program step

## Background

Copying the step inserts a new, identical step next to the current step (= the step where the cursor resides).

## Panel operation

Press F2 (Copy). A new step with identical contents appears on the right side.

F 2

Before (step 3 empty)

After (step 2 copied to 3)

Step	01	02	03
Func	B	Rdc	OFF
Freq	1.0000k		
Volt	10mV	1.00 V	
Bias			
Spd	MAX	FAST	
Hi	1.0000 S	0.0000Ω	
Lo	500.00mS	0.0000Ω	
Dly	9999 ms	0 mS	

Step	01	02	03
Func	B	Rdc	Rdc
Freq	1.0000k		
Volt	10mV	1.00 V	1.00 V
Bias			
Spd	MAX	FAST	FAST
Hi	1.0000 S	0.0000Ω	0.0000Ω
Lo	500.00mS	0.0000Ω	0.0000Ω
Dly	9999 ms	0 mS	0 mS

## Delete program step

## Background

Deleting the step deleted the currently selected step (= where the cursor resides). The other step numbers are decreased by 1 (shifted to the left in the table).

## Panel operation

Press F3 (Delete). The current step is deleted, and the whole table shifts to the left.

F 3

Before (step 2 deleted)

After (step 3 becomes 2)

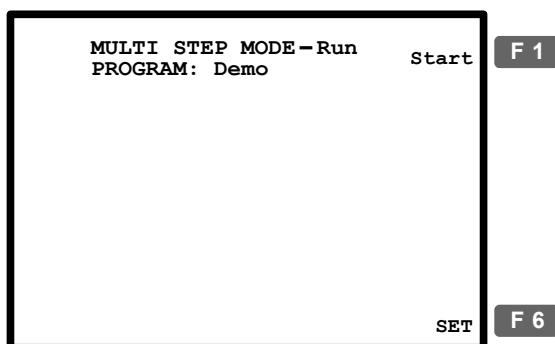
Step	01	02	03
Func	B	G	Rdc
Freq	1.0000k		
Volt	10mV	1.20 V	1.00 V
Bias			
Spd	MAX	MED	FAST
Hi	1.0000 S	1.5000kS	0.0000Ω
Lo	500.00mS	0.0000S	0.0000Ω
Dly	9999 ms	10 mS	0 mS

Step	01	02	03
Func	B	Rdc	OFF
Freq	1.0000k		
Volt	10mV	1.00 V	
Bias			
Spd	MAX	FAST	
Hi	1.0000 S	0.0000Ω	
Lo	500.00mS	0.0000Ω	
Dly	9999 ms	0 mS	

## Multi-Step Program Run

### Run program

- Panel operation 1. When editing is completed, press F6 (Run) to run the multi-step program. The display changes to program running mode.



2. Press the Sing/Rep key to select Single (manual trigger) or Repetitive (automatic trigger).

Manual trigger

**Manual trigger**

Starts running the program when the Trigger key or F1 (Start) is pressed.



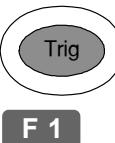
**F 1**

Auto trigger

**Auto trigger**

Starts running the program when LCR-8101 detects the DUT is connected to the fixture (scans the fixture continuously). Manual triggering is also available.

3. Press F1 (Start) or the Trigger key to manually start the program. The test results show up according to the program contents.



MULTI STEP MODE - Run				Start
PROGRAM: Demo				
Freq	Volt	Result		
1 1.2000k	1.00	Ls	9.8936mH	LO
2 10.000k	1.00	Q	22.708	PASS
3 100.00k	1.00	Ls	10.852mH	HI
4 DC	1.00	Rdc	25.555	Ω PASS

**FAIL**

SET

The rightmost row shows the result for each step.

**LO** Failed: below the Lo limit

**HI** Failed: above the Hi limit

**PASS** Passed

The left bottom corner shows the result for the whole program.

**PASS** All steps passed

**FAIL** One or more steps failed

4. To return to the program setting menu, press F6 (Set).

**F 6**

## Multi-Step Program File Operation

### Save program

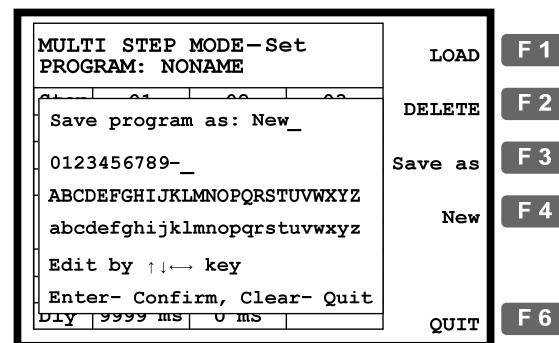
Save (overwrite) Press F4 (Save) to save the program being edited. A confirmation message appears on the display.

F 4

Save as (new program) 1. Press F5 (File), then F3 (Save As). The new program name dialogue appears.

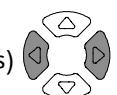
F 5

F 3



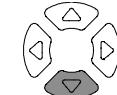
2. Enter the new program name using the arrow keys.

Move cursor  
(Left/Right keys)



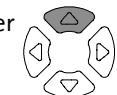
$\longleftrightarrow$   
JKLMN $\blacksquare$ OPOQRS

Enter the letter  
(Down key)



program name: N\_

Delete one letter  
(Up key)



program name: \_

3. Press the Enter key to confirm the file name. To quit the Save as mode, press the Clear key.

4. The display goes back to the previous mode, with the program changed to the new name.

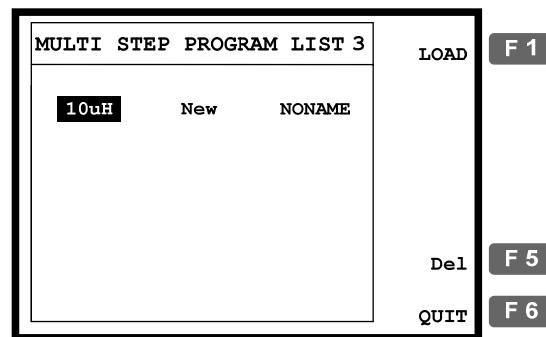
MULTI STEP MODE—Set PROGRAM: NEW			
Step	01	02	03
Func	B	Rdc	OFF
Freq	1.0000k		
Volt	10mV	1.00 V	
Bias			
Spd	MAX	FAST	
Hi	1.0000 s	0.0000Ω	
Lo	500.00ms	0.0000Ω	
Dly	9999 ms	0 ms	

Prog  
 Copy  
 Delete  
 Save  
 File  
 RUN

## Recall (load) existing program

Panel operation

1. Press F5 (File). The file menu appears.
2. Press F1 (Load). The existing programs appear, listed in alphabetical order.



3. Use the arrow key to move the cursor to the program to be recalled (loaded).
4. Press F1 (Load) to recall the selected program on the display.
5. To cancel loading and go back to the previous menu, press F6 (Quit).



F 1

F 6

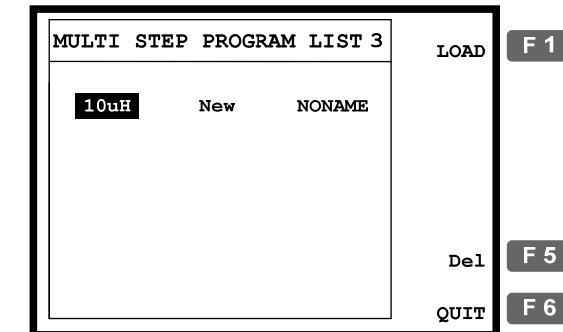
F 5

F 1

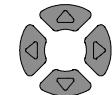
## Delete existing program

Recall program

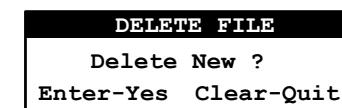
1. Press F5 (File), then F2 (Delete). The existing programs appear, listed in alphabetical order.



2. Use the arrow key to move the cursor to the program to be deleted.



3. Press F5 (Del). The buzzer beeps and a warning sign appear. Press the Enter key (confirm) or the Clear key (cancel).



Note: the currently active program cannot be deleted. An error message appears.

**program being used!**

4. To go back to the previous menu without deleting any program, press F6 (Quit).

F 6

# GRAPH MODE

The graph function shows the component characteristics in visual manner. Voltage and Frequency sweep are selectable for the horizontal scale. When the graph gets out of the vertical range, LCR-8101 can automatically adjust the scale. Marker operation is available for detailed observation.

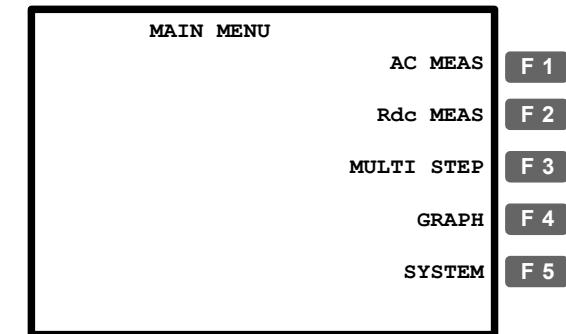
Graph item	Enter graph mode .....	76
	Select measurement item.....	77
Horizontal scale	Set horizontal axis (Voltage) .....	78
	Set horizontal axis (Frequency) .....	80
Vertical scale	Set vertical axis (Manual + Absolute) .....	82
	Set vertical axis (Manual + Percentage).....	84
	Set vertical axis (Auto + Absolute) .....	86
	Set vertical axis (Auto + Percentage) .....	87
Speed/Step	Select measurement speed (capture timing) ...	89
	Select step size.....	89
Run	Run measurement.....	90
	Adjust vertical scale .....	92
	Observe Graph Data .....	93

## Item Selection

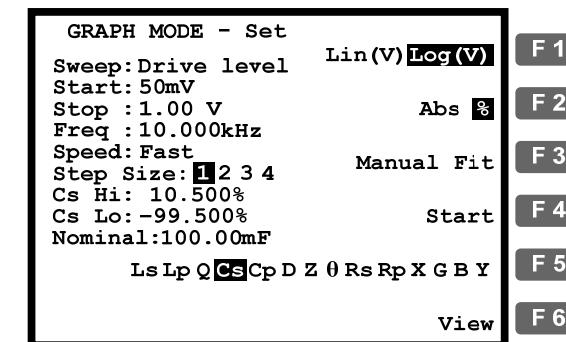
### Enter graph mode

Panel operation

1. Press the Menu key. The main menu appears.



2. Press F4 (Graph). The Graph mode display appears.



## Select measurement item

Range	Ls	Series inductance	$\theta$	Angle
	Lp	Parallel inductance	Rs	Series resistance
	Q	Quality factor	Rp	Parallel resistance
	Cs	Series capacitance	X	Reactance
	Cp	Parallel capacitance	G	Conductance
	D	Dissipation factor	B	Susceptance
	Z	Impedance	Y	Admittance

For detailed description of each item, see page31.

Panel operation Press F5 repeatedly to select the graph measurement item. **F 5**

**Ls Lp Q Cs Cp D Z θ Rs Rp X G B Y**

## Horizontal Scale Setting

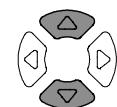
## Set horizontal axis (Voltage)

Background The X (horizontal) axis is selectable from Voltage and Frequency sweep.

- When Voltage sweep is selected: measurement Frequency is fixed
- When Frequency sweep is selected: measurement Voltage is fixed

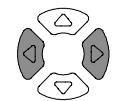
Select Drive level 1. Press the Up/Down key and move (Voltage) the cursor to Sweep.

**Sweep : Frequency**



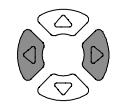
2. If necessary, press the Left/Right key to change the sweep setting to Voltage (Drive Level).

**Frequency → Drive Level**



Set start Voltage 3. Press the Up/Down key and move the cursor to Start.

**Start: 50mV**

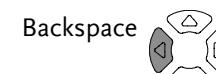


Use the numerical keys to enter the starting Voltage.

Range 50mV ~ 2V, 1mV resolution

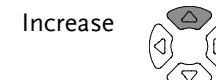
100mV 

1V 

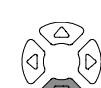
Backspace 

All clear



Increase 

Decrease



If a wrong unit is entered, the value is cancelled.

**Unit Mismatched**

If a value outside of the range is entered, the closest available value is automatically selected.

**Nearest Available**

If the entered start Voltage level is higher than the stop Voltage, the two values are swapped.

**Hi and Lo Swapped**

Set stop Voltage 4. Repeat the above step for the stop Voltage.

**Stop: 1.00 V**

Range 50mV ~ 2V, 1mV resolution (stop Voltage must be higher than the start Voltage)

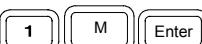
Set measurement Frequency 5. Use the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Frequency setting (Freq).

**Freq : 10.000kHz**

Use the numerical keys to enter the measurement frequency.

Range 20Hz ~ 1MHz

50Hz 

1MHz 

Backspace 

All clear 

Increase 

Decrease 

Select Lin/Log scale

6. Press F1 to select the horizontal scale, Linear or Logarithmic.

**Lin (V) Log (V)**

## Set horizontal axis (Frequency)

### Background

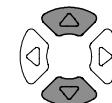
The X (horizontal) axis is selectable from Voltage and Frequency sweep.

- When Voltage sweep is selected: measurement Frequency is fixed
- When Frequency sweep is selected: measurement Voltage is fixed

### Select Frequency

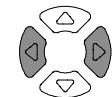
1. Press the Up/Down key and move the cursor to Sweep.

**Sweep: Drive Level**



2. If necessary, press the Left/Right key to change the sweep setting to Voltage (Drive Level).

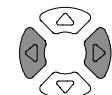
**Drive Level → Frequency**



### Set start Frequency

3. Press the Up/Down key and move the cursor to Start.

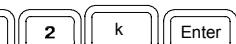
**Start: 20.000Hz**



Use the numerical keys to enter the starting Frequency.

Range 20Hz ~ 1MHz (start Frequency must be higher than the stop Frequency)

50Hz 

1.2kHz 

Backspace 

All clear 

Increase 

Decrease 

If a wrong unit is entered, the value is cancelled.

**Unit Mismatched**

If a value outside of the range is entered, the closest available value is automatically selected.

**Nearest Available**

If the entered start Voltage level is higher than the stop Voltage, the two values are swapped.

**Hi and Lo Swapped**

Set stop Frequency

4. Repeat the above step for the stop Frequency.

**Stop : 1.00 V**

Range 20Hz ~ 1MHz (stop Frequency must be higher than the start Frequency)

Set measurement Voltage

5. Use the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Voltage setting (Level).

**Level : 1.00 V**

Use the numerical keys to enter the measurement Voltage.

Range 10mV ~ 2V

100mV

1V

Backspace

All clear

Increase

Decrease

Select Lin/Log scale

6. Press F1 to select the horizontal scale, Linear or Logarithmic.

**Lin (Hz) Log (Hz)**

**F 1**

## Vertical Scale Setting

### Set vertical axis (Manual + Absolute)

Background

The Y (vertical) axis configuration is available for:

- Manual or Automatic fit: Selects whether the vertical range is manually set or automatically adjusted as the graph is plotted.
- Absolute or Percentage: Selects how the vertical range is defined, as absolute values (minimum and maximum) or percentage of the nominal (center) value.

Panel operation

1. Press F2 to select Abs.

**F 2**

**Abs %**

2. Press F3 to select Manual Fit.

**F 3**

**Manual Fit**

3. The maximum (Hi) and minimum (Lo) level of the vertical axis appears.

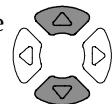
**Step Size: 1 2 3 4**

**Cs Hi: 5.8240mF**

**Cs Lo: 3.5626mF**

Set Hi level

4. Press the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Hi level.



**Cs Hi: 5.8240mF**

5. Use the numerical keys to enter the Hi level.

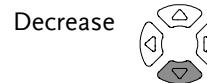
Range According to each measurement item (see page31).

1.2mΩ

1.5kH



All clear



If a wrong unit is entered, the value is cancelled.

**Unit Mismatched**

If a value outside of the range is entered, the closest available value is automatically selected.

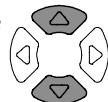
**Nearest Available**

If the entered start Voltage level is higher than the stop Voltage, the two values are swapped.

**Hi and Lo Swapped**

Set Lo level

6. Press the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Lo level and repeat the same step.



**Cs Lo: 3.5626mF**

## Set vertical axis (Manual + Percentage)

Background

The Y (vertical) axis configuration is available for:

- Manual or Automatic fit: Selects whether the vertical range is manually set or automatically adjusted as the graph is plotted.
- Absolute or Percentage: Selects how the vertical range is defined, as absolute values (minimum and maximum) or percentage of the nominal (center) value.

Panel operation

1. Press F2 to select % (Percentage).

**F 2**

**Abs %**

2. Press F3 to select Manual Fit.

**F 3**

**Manual Fit**

3. The Hi percentage, Lo percentage, and the nominal value of the vertical axis appear.

**Step Size: 1 2 4 8**

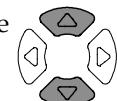
**Cs Hi: 10.500%**

**Cs Lo: -19.500%**

**Nominal:100.00mF**

Set Hi level

4. Press the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Hi percentage.



**Cs Hi: 10.500%**

5. Use the numerical keys to enter the percentage.

Range  $-1.0 \times 10^{12}$  (Tera)  $\sim 1.0 \times 10^{12}$  (Tera) %

50%

1200%

Backspace All clear



If a wrong unit is entered, the value is cancelled.

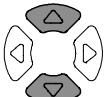
#### Unit Mismatched

If the entered Hi level is lower than the Lo level, the two values are swapped.

#### Hi and Lo Swapped

Set Lo level

6. Press the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Lo percentage and repeat the same step.

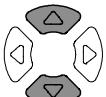


**Cs Lo : -19.500%**

Range  $-1.0 \times 10^{12}$  (Tera)  $\sim 1.0 \times 10^{12}$  (Tera) %

Set Nominal

7. Press the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Nominal.



**Nominal : 1.0000mF**

8. Use the numerical keys to enter the nominal value on which the Hi and Lo percentages are based.

Range According to each measurement item (see page31).

1.2mΩ

1.5kH



All clear



If a wrong unit is entered, the value is cancelled.

#### Unit Mismatched

If a value outside of the range is entered, the closest available value is automatically selected.

#### Nearest Available

#### Set vertical axis (Auto + Absolute)

Background

The Y (vertical) axis configuration is available for:

- Manual or Automatic fit: Selects whether the vertical range is manually set or automatically adjusted as the graph is plotted.
- Absolute or Percentage: Selects how the vertical range is defined, as absolute values (minimum and maximum) or percentage of the nominal (center) value.

Panel operation

1. Press F2 to select Abs (Absolute).

**F 2**

**Abs** %

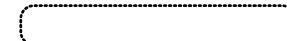
2. Press F3 to select Auto Fit.

**F 3**

**Auto Fit**

3. Nothing new appears on the display: LCR-8101 automatically configures the vertical scale according to the measured data.

**Step Size: 1 2 4 8**



## Set vertical axis (Auto + Percentage)

## Background

- The Y (vertical) axis configuration is available for:
- Manual or Automatic fit: Selects whether the vertical range is manually set or automatically adjusted as the graph is plotted.
  - Absolute or Percentage: Selects how the vertical range is defined, as absolute values (minimum and maximum) or percentage of the nominal (center) value.

## Panel operation

- Press F2 to select % (Percentage).

**F 2****Abs %**

- Press F3 to select Auto Fit.

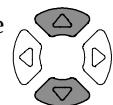
**F 3****Auto Fit**

- The nominal value appears on the display.

**Step Size: 1 2 4 8****Nominal: 1.0000mF**

## Set Nominal level

- Press the Up/Down key to move the cursor to Nominal.

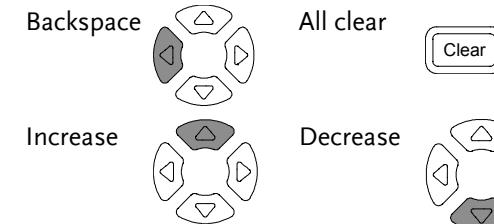
**Nominal: 1.0000mF**

- Use the numerical keys to enter the nominal value on which the Hi and Lo percentages are based.

Range According to each measurement item  
(see page31).

1.2mΩ

1.5kH



If a wrong unit is entered, the value is cancelled.

**Unit Mismatched**

If a value outside of the range is entered, the closest available value is automatically selected.

**Nearest Available**

- LCR-8101 automatically configures the percentage (below and above the nominal level) of the vertical scale.

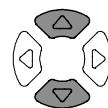
## Speed / Step Setting

### Select measurement speed (capture timing)

**Background** The speed is the same setting used in the basic measurement (page50), except in the graph mode, maximum speed setting is not available.

**Panel operation** 1. Press the Up/Down key and move the cursor to Speed.

**Speed:** **Fast**

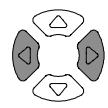


2. If necessary, press the Left/Right key to change the setting (time per capture).

Slow 500mS

Med 450mS (AC), 120mS (Rdc)

Fast 150mS (AC), 50mS (Rdc)

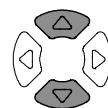


### Select step size

**Background** The step size selects whether to plot every captured data (step size 1) or to plot only the selected data (step size 2, 4, 8 = every 2, 4, 8 data).  
Step size 1: detailed graph, slow capturing  
Step size 2, 4, 8: simplified graph, fast capturing

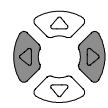
**Panel operation** 1. Press the Up/Down key and move the cursor to Step size.

**Step Size:** **1 2 4 8**



2. If necessary, press the Left/Right key to change the setting.

Range 1 (plot all data), 2, 4, 8



## Running Graph Measurement

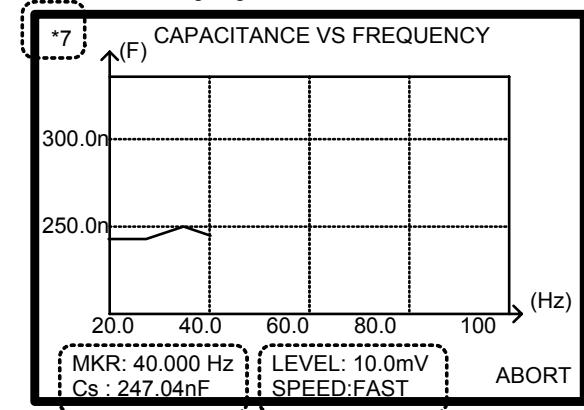
### Run measurement

**Panel operation** 1. When the configuration is completed, press F4 (Start) to start the graph measurement.

**F 4**

2. The display changes into graph mode and starts plotting the measurement data.

#### Measurement Ongoing



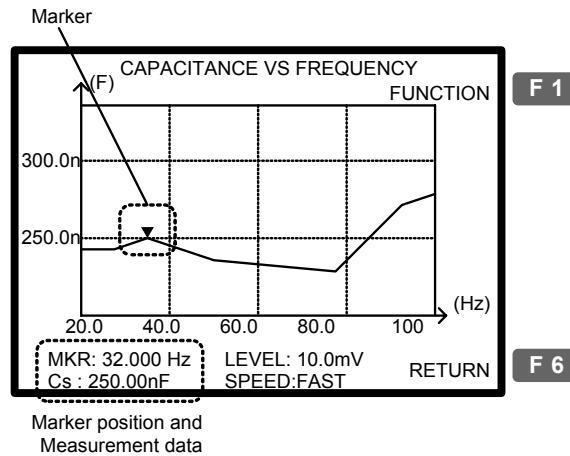
Latest Measurement Data (Updated)

Drive Level (or Frequency) and Speed

3. To abort the measurement, press F6 (Abort).

**F 6**

4. When completed, the buzzer sounds once and the display shows the whole plotted data.



5. To go back to the configuration mode, press F6 (Return).

F 6

## Adjust vertical scale

### Background

When the measured data does not fit into the original vertical scale, use this function so that LCR-8101 automatically adjust the scale to include the whole plotted data.

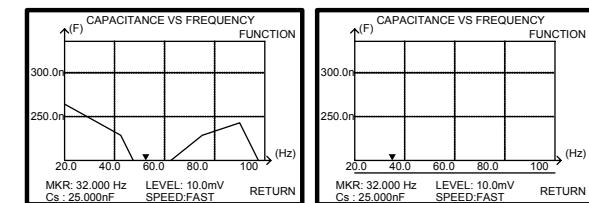
### Panel operation

- If part or all of the plotted data are out of the vertical range, use the automatic fit function. Press F1 (Function), then F2 (Fit).

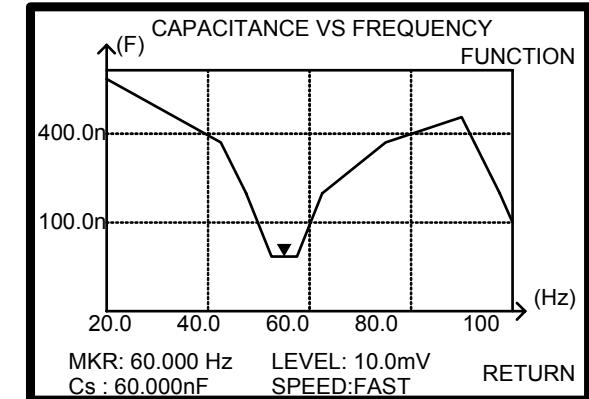
F 1

F 2

(Partially out of range) (Totally out of range)



- The vertical range is automatically adjusted to include the whole plotted data.



## Observe Graph Data

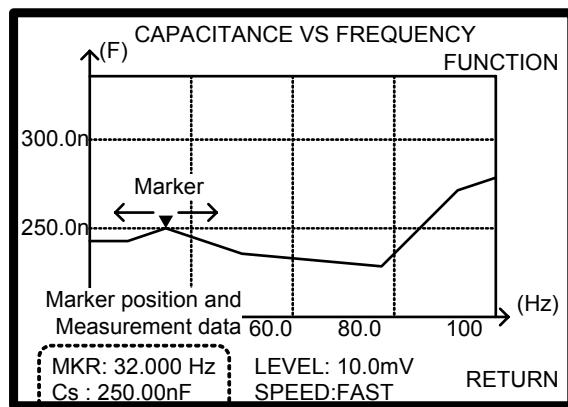
## Background

When the graph is completed (page90) and the vertical scale is adjusted (page92), use the marker to observe the measurement data in detail.

In the configuration mode, if the graph **F 6** is already available, it can be viewed by pressing F6 (View).

## Panel operation

- To move the marker, press the Left/Right key. As the marker moves, the marker position and measurement data changes.



## Move marker to the peak

- To move the marker to the peak of the plot, press F1 (Function) and F3 (Peak). Press F1 (View) to go back to the previous display.

**F 1****F 3**

## Move marker to the bottom

- To move the marker to the bottom of the plot, press F1 (Function) and F4 (Dip). Press F1 (View) to go back to the previous display.

**F 1****F 4**

## REMOTE CONTROL

This chapter describes basic aspects of IEEE488.2 based remote control. Both RS-232C and GPIB interface can be used for remote control. For more details such as full length command, refer to the programming manual downloadable from GWInsteak website, [www.gwinstek.com.tw](http://www.gwinstek.com.tw).

Configuration	Configure RS-232C interface .....	95
	Configure GPIB interface .....	96

Command syntax	Command Syntax .....	98
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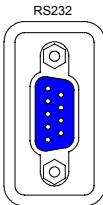
Command set	System command .....	99
	Measurement command .....	100
	Multi-step program command .....	102
	Calibration command .....	104

## Interface Configuration

### Configure RS-232C interface

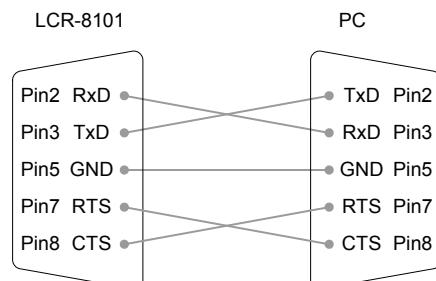
RS-232C configuration	Connector	DB-9, Male
	Baud rate	9600
	Parity	None
	Data bit	8
	Stop bit	1

Connect the RS-232C cable to the rear panel port: DB-9 male connector.



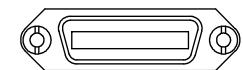
Pin assignment	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	2: RxD (Receive data) 3: TxD (Transmit data) 5: GND 7: RTS (Request to send) 8: CTS (Clear to send) 4, 6, 9: No connection
----------------	----------------------	---

PC connection Use the Null Modem connection as in the below diagram.

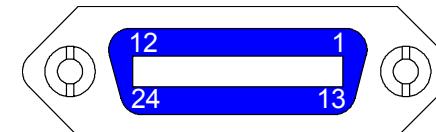


### Configure GPIB interface

Connection Connect the GPIB cable to the rear panel port: 24-pin female connector.



#### Pin assignment



Pin1	Data line 1	Pin13	Data line 5
Pin2	Data line 2	Pin14	Data line 6
Pin3	Data line 3	Pin15	Data line 7
Pin4	Data line 4	Pin16	Data line 8
Pin5	EOI	Pin17	REN
Pin6	DAV	Pin18	Ground
Pin7	NRFD	Pin19	Ground
Pin8	NDAC	Pin20	Ground
Pin9	IFC	Pin21	Ground
Pin10	SRQ	Pin22	Ground
Pin11	ATN	Pin23	Ground
Pin12	Shield (screen)	Pin24	Signal ground

#### GPIB constraints

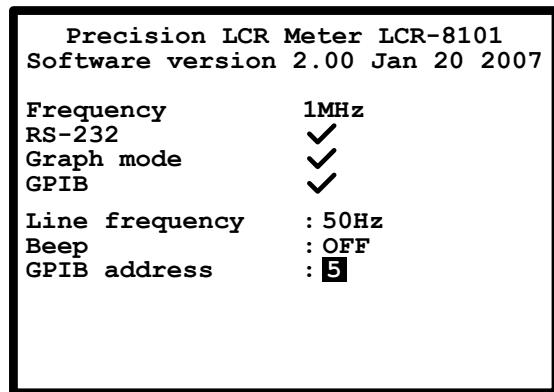
- Maximum 15 devices altogether, 20m cable length, 2m between each device
- Unique address assigned to each device
- At least 2/3 of the devices turned On
- No loop or parallel connection

Select GPIB address

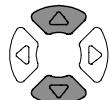
- Press the Menu key and F5 (System). The system configuration appears.

Menu

F 5



- Press the Up/Down key and move the cursor to GPIB.



**GPIB address** : 5

- Use the numerical keys to enter the GPIB address, 1 ~ 30.

**GPIB address** : 30

Address 5

## Command Syntax

Compatible standard

- IEEE488.2, 1992 (fully compatible)
- SCPI, 1994 (partially compatible)

Command format `trig:del:mod <NR1>LF`



1: command header  
2: single space  
3: parameter  
4: message terminator

Parameter	Type	Description	Example
<Boolean>	boolean logic	0, 1	
<NR1>	integers	0, 1, 2, 3	
<NR2>	decimal numbers	0.1, 3.14, 8.5	
<NR3>	floating point	4.5e-1, 8.25e+1	
<disc>	discrete data	on, off, max	

Message terminator

Terminates a command line. Note that LCR-8101 accepts only LF (line feed) as the terminator.



LF

line feed code

Note

- Commands introduced here are described in abbreviated style (same functionality)
- Commands are non-case sensitive.

## Command Set

### System command

*cls	Clears the Event Status Register and associated status data structure.
*ese <NR1>	Sets or returns the current contents of the Standard Event Status Enable Register as an integer in the range 0 to 255.
*ese?	
*esr?	Returns the current contents of the Standard Event Status Register as an integer in the range 0 to 255. It also clears ESR.
*idn?	Returns oscilloscope ID as Manufacturer, Model No, Serial No, Firmware version. Example: GW INSTEK, 8101, 0, 1.84
*loc	Sets the instrument to local state.
*opc	Sets the OPC bit of the ESR register.
*opc?	Always returns 1 as instrument commands are always processed sequentially.
*opt?	Returns the hardware options installed in the instrument. Example: 1MHz, GPIB, RS232, GRAPH MODE
*rst	Resets LCR-8101.
*sre <NR1>	Sets or returns the current contents of the Service Request Enable Register as an integer in the range 0 to 63 and 128 to 255.
*sre?	
:stat:oper:con?	Reads Status Operation Condition register.
:stat:oper:enab <NR1>	Sets Status Operation Enable register.
:stat:oper:even?	Reads Status Operation Event register.

*stb?	Returns the current contents of the Status Byte with the Master Summary bits as an integer in the range 0 to 255. Bit 6 represents Master Summary Status rather than Request Service.
*trg	Triggers a direct measurement, but does not return the results to the controller. This is the same as a GET (Group Execute Trigger) command.
*wai	Command has no effect as commands are processed sequentially.
<b>Measurement command</b>	
:dump-bmp	Returns the display as a windows compatible bitmap.
:beep <disc>	Sets or returns the buzzer condition.
:beep?	Set parameter: off (disabled), pass (beeps when passed), fail (beeps when failed) Return parameter: 0 (off), 1 (pass), 2 (fail)
:loc-trig <NR1>	Turns On/Off local triggering in remote control Parameter: on (local control), off (remote control)
:meas:equ-cct <NR1>	Selects or returns equivalent circuit. Send parameter: ser, par Return parameter: 0 (parallel), 1 (series)
:meas:freq <NR3>	Sets or returns frequency of AC measurement in Hz.
:meas:freq?	Parameter example: (1kHz) 1k, 1000 Hz, 1E3
:meas:func <disc>	Selects first or second AC measurement function. Parameter: c, l, x, b, z, y, q, d, r, g Example: :meas:func:c;d (C+D measurement)
:meas:func:major ?	Returns the first AC function. Parameter: 0 (C), 1 (L), 2 (X), 3 (B), 4 (Z), 5 (Y)

:meas:func:minor	Returns the second AC function. Parameter: 0 (Q), 1 (D), 2 (R), 3 (G)
:meas:hi-lim <NR2>	Sets or returns scale high limit as percentage. Example: :meas:hi-lim 5.0 (+5.0%)
:meas:hi-lim?	
:meas:lev <NR2>	Sets or returns drive level for currently selected test.
:meas:lev?	Parameter example: (200mV) 0.2V, 200m
:meas:limit <disc>	Sets or returns percentage or absolute scale limits. Send parameter: abs (absolute), perc (percentage)
:meas:limit?	Return parameter: 0 (absolute), 1 (percentage)
:meas:lo-lim <NR2>	Sets or returns scale low limit as percentage. Example: :meas:hi-lim -5.0 (-5.0%)
:meas:lo-lim?	
:meas:nom <NR3>	Sets or returns nominal value for scale. Send parameter: according to the active unit (1e-6f = 1uF)
:meas:nom?	Return parameter example: .1000000e-1 = 10mH
:meas:range <NR1>	Selects or returns auto-ranging or range-hold on range N.
:meas:range?	Send parameter: auto, hold, 1 ~ 7 Return parameter: 0 (auto), 1 ~ 7
:meas:scale <disc>	Shows or hides the scale bar or returns the status. Send parameter: on, off
:meas:scale?	Return parameter: 0 (scale hidden), 1 (scale visible)
:meas:speed <disc>	Selects or returns measurement speed. Send parameter: max, fast, med, slow
:meas:speed?	Return parameter: 0 (max), 1 (fast), 2 (med), 3 (slow)

:meas:test:ac	Selects AC measurement.
:meas:test:rdc	Selects Rdc measurement.
:meas:test?	Returns measurement type. Parameter: 0 (AC measurement), 1 (Rdc measurement)
:meas:trig	Triggers an AC or Rdc measurement manually. Returns the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> measurement (only the 1 <sup>st</sup> in Rdc). Example: -396.283E-6, 99.558 (uF/D)
:mode?	Query the currently selected operating mode.
:rep <disc>	Enables or returns repetitive measurements when unit is returned to local control.
:rep?	Send parameter: on (repetitive), off (single shot) Return parameter: 0 (single shot), 1 (repetitive) Example: :rep on (repetitive mode)
:trig	Triggers a measurement in the current mode.
<b>Multi-step program command</b>	
:multi:set	Switches to the multi-step set-up page.
:multi:del	Removes a step in the program. Parameter: 1 ~ 30 Example: :multi:del 2 (deletes step 2)
:multi:delay <NR2>	Sets or returns trigger delay time for currently selected step in millisecond.
:multi:delay?	Parameter: 0ms ~ 1000ms Example: :multi:delay 10m (10ms)
:multi:freq <NR2>	Sets or returns the frequency for the currently selected step in Hz.
:multi:freq?	Parameter: 20 ~ 1MHz Example: :multi:freq 1e3 (1kHz)

:multi:func <NR1>	Sets or returns measurement type for the currently selected step.
:multi:func?	Send parameter: LS, LP, Q, CS, CP, D, Z, PHASE, RS, RP, X, G, B, Y, RDC  Return parameter: 1 (Z), 2 (Ls), 3 (Lp), 4 (Cs), 5 (Cp), 7 (Y), 8 (G), 9 (P), 10 (Q), 11 (D), 12 (Rs), 13 (Rp), 14 (B), 15 (X), 16 (Rdc)  Example: :multi:func ls (Series inductance)
:multi:hi-lim <NR3>	Sets or returns the higher test limit of the currently selected step.  Example: :multi:hi-lim 10 (limit to 10.0)
:multi:lev <NR3>	Sets or returns the drive level for the currently selected step in Voltage.  Parameter: 10mV ~ 2V  Example: :multi:lev 200m (200mV)
:multi:load <filename>	Loads an existed file to run or edit.  Example: :multi:load demo (file name demo)
:multi:lo-lim <NR3>	Sets or returns the lower test limit of the currently selected step.  Example: :multi:lo-lim -5 (limit to -5)
:multi:new <filename>	Create a new multi-step program.  Example: :multi:new demo (file name demo)
:multi:res?	Query the results of the test for each step.  Parameter: 0 (Pass), 1 (Fail Hi), 2 (Fail Lo)  Example: 1, +1.5E-7, 0, -0.2E-4 (step 1 failed on high limit, step 2 passed)
:multi:run	Switches to the multi-step run page.
:multi:save	Save currently edited file.

:multi:speed <disc>	Sets or returns the measurement speed for the currently selected step.
:multi:speed?	Send parameter: Max, Fast, Med, Slow  Return parameter: 0(Max), 1(Fast), 2(Med), 3(Slow)  Example: :multi:speed max (maximum speed)
:multi:test <NR1>	Selects or returns the step being edited.
:multi:test?	Parameter: 1 ~ 30  Example: :multi:test 1(step 1 selected)
:multi:trig	Starts running multi-step measurements.

### Calibration command

:cal:oc-trim <NR1>	Performs open circuit trimming.  Parameter: 1 (Spot trim), 2 (<10kHz), 3 (<100kHz), 4 (All frequency)  Example: :cal:oc-trim 4 (calibrate for all frequency)
:cal:sc-trim <NR1>	Performs short circuit trimming.  Parameter: 1 (Spot trim), 2 (<10kHz), 3 (<100kHz), 4 (All frequency), 5 (Rdc)  Example: :cal:sc-trim 4 (calibrate for all frequency)
:cal:res?	Returns the result of the calibration performed.  Parameter: 0 (fail), 1 (pass)

# CALIBRATION

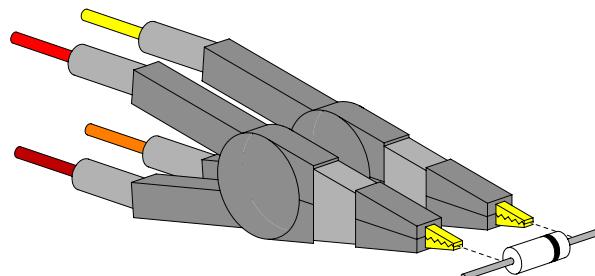
## Overview

### Background

Calibration (trimming) eliminates stray capacitance and series impedance from the testing fixture. It is required when using the instrument in a new environment, or using a new set of testing fixtures.

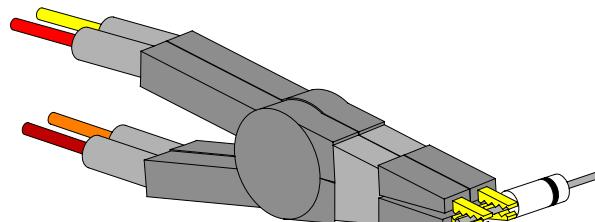
### O/C trimming

The testing fixture clips are separated by a distance equal to the normal testing position.



### S/C trimming

The testing fixture clips are connected by a piece of wire or a component lead (but no direct connection between the clips).

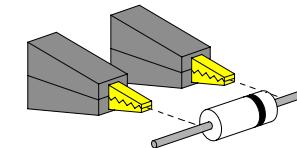


## Trim LCR-8101

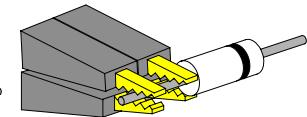
### Fixture setting

Prepare the fixture accordingly. (In order to run a complete trimming, both O/C and S/C trimming have to be done.)

#### O/C trimming



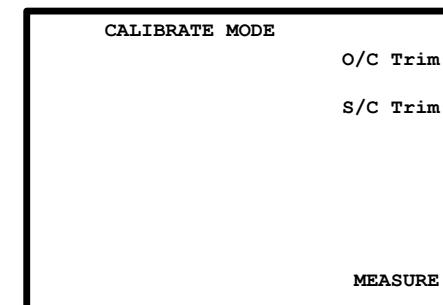
#### S/C trimming



### Panel operation

1. Press the Calibration key. The calibration mode menu appears.

Calibration



\* To go back to the measurement mode, press F6 (MEASURE).

2. Press F1 (O/C Trim) or F2 (S/C Trim) to select the trimming mode.

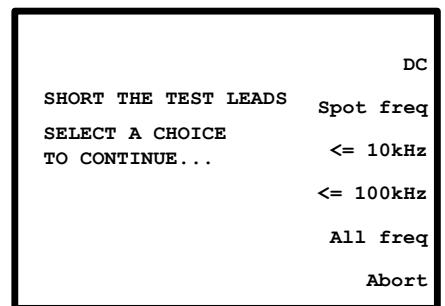
F 6

F 1

F 2

3. The trimming menu appears.

S/C trimming

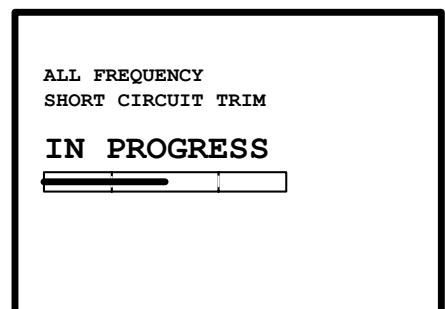


4. Always select F5 (All freq) when using the standard fixture set included in LCR-8101 package. F 5
  

DC	(S/C trimming only) Trims at 0Hz.
Spot freq	Trims at the frequency set in the measurement mode (page30).
<= 10kHz	Frequency range is 0Hz ~ 10kHz.
<= 100kHz	Frequency range is 0Hz ~ 100kHz.
All freq	Frequency range is 0Hz ~ 1MHz.

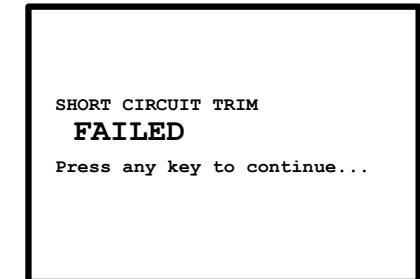
Frequency limit example: When using a special fixture set, trimming failed at 50kHz which is outside of the test component range (up to 5kHz). In this case, use F3 (<= 10kHz).

  
5. The trimming starts and ends automatically.



Trim pass      The display goes back to the calibration mode menu.

Trim fail      The Fail message appears on the display. Press any other key to go back to the original menu.



6. Switch the fixture setting from O/C to S/C (or from S/C to O/C) and repeat from step 1.

# FAQ

## Q1. The beep keeps sounding.

A1. The beep sounds according to the pass/fail test result, which in this case is set to repetitive mode. Do one of the following.

- Set the test mode to Single (manual trigger), so that the beep sounds only when the test is initiated manually. Press the Sing/Rep key to change the setting. For details, see page49.
- Turn Off the beep entirely. Press the Menu key, F5 (System), move the cursor to Beep and select Off using the arrow keys. For details, see page54.

## Q2. Panel operation seems disabled.

A2. Panel (local) operation is disabled in the Remote control mode (page94). Press the Local key to bring back the instrument to local operation mode (remote control is cancelled).

## Q3. I cannot see the display clearly.

A3. Use the display contrast knob on the rear panel to adjust the brightness.

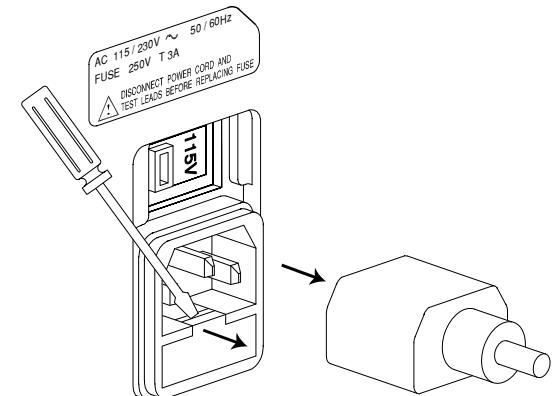
For more information, contact your local dealer or GWInstek at [www.gwinstek.com.tw](http://www.gwinstek.com.tw) / [marketing@goodwill.com.tw](mailto:marketing@goodwill.com.tw).

# APPENDIX

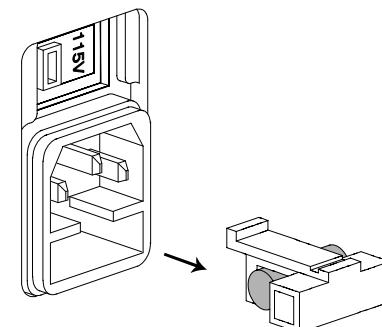
## Fuse Replacement

### Step

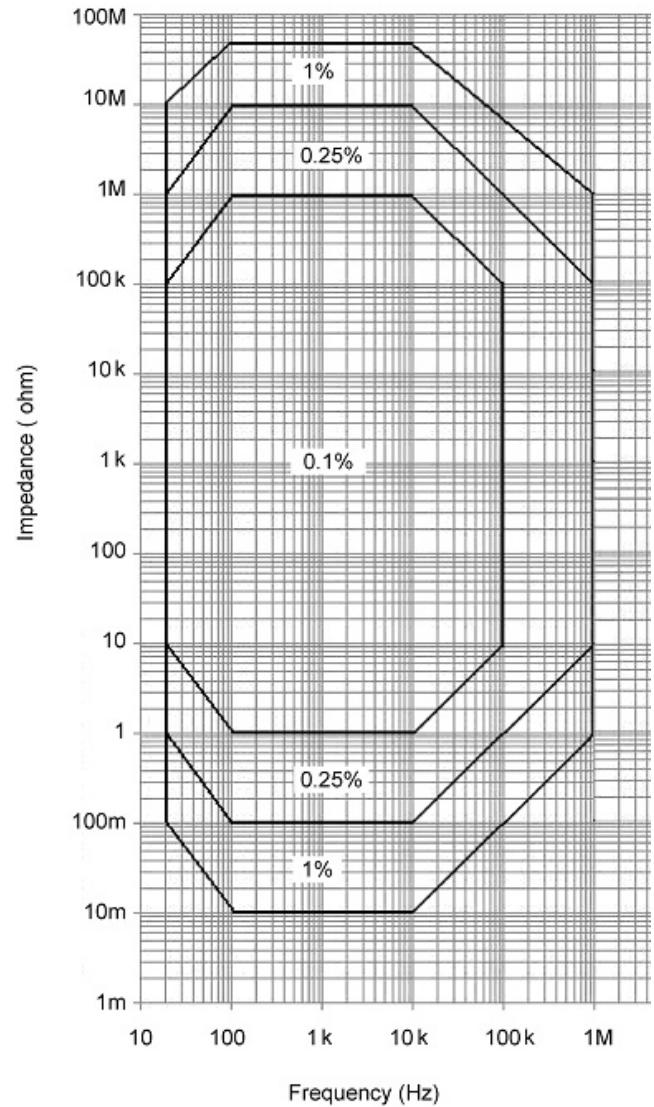
1. Take off the power cord and remove the fuse socket using a minus driver.



2. Replace the fuse in the holder.

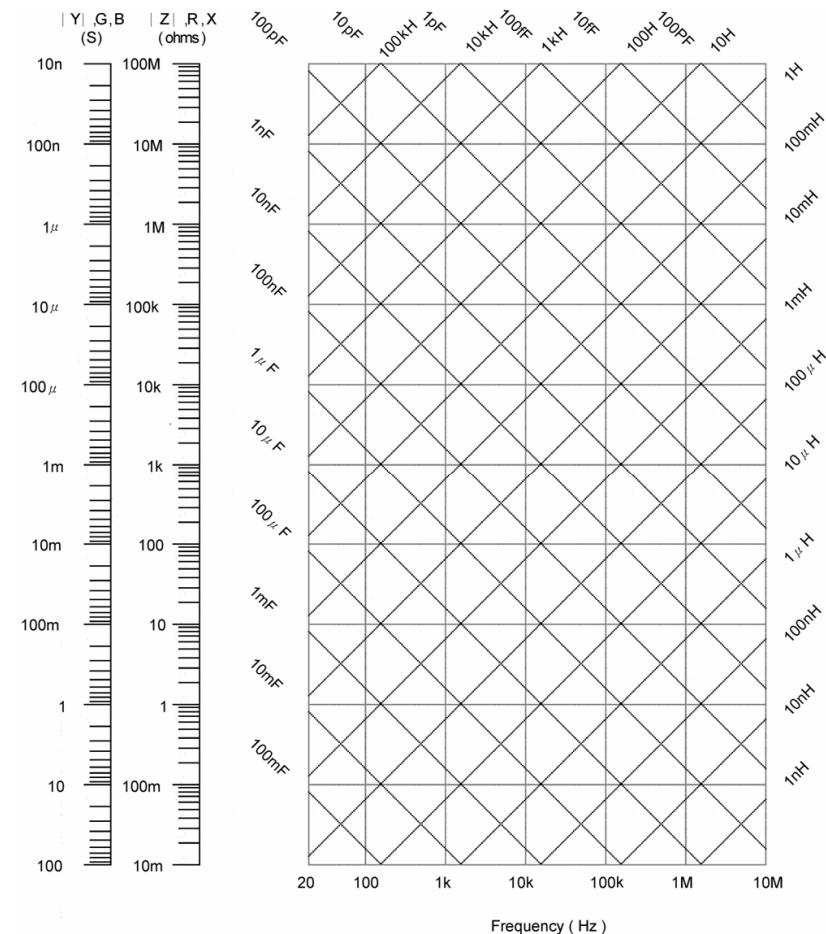


## |Z| Accuracy Chart



111

## |Z| vs L, C Chart



112

## Accuracy Definition

$ Z ,  Y $	High Impedance $Ae[\%] = \pm ((A + 0.0000001 * Zx) * Kv * Kt)$ Low Impedance $Ae[\%] = \pm ((A + 0.1 / Zx) * Kv * Kt)$																																												
L, C, X, B	High Impedance when $D < 0.1$ $Ae[\%] = \pm ((A + 0.0000001 * Zx) * Kv * Kt)$ High Impedance when $D \geq 0.1$ $Ae[\%] = \pm (((A + 0.0000001 * Zx) * Kv * Kt) * \sqrt{1 + D^2})$ Low Impedance when $D < 0.1$ $Ae[\%] = \pm ((A + 0.1 / Zx) * Kv * Kt)$ Low Impedance when $D \geq 0.1$ $Ae[\%] = \pm (((A + 0.1 / Zx) * Kv * Kt) * \sqrt{1 + D^2})$																																												
R, G	High Impedance when $Qx < 0.1$ $Ae[\%] = \pm ((A + 0.0000001 * Zx) * Kv * Kt)$ High Impedance when $Qx \geq 0.1$ $Ae[\%] = \pm (((A + 0.0000001 * Zx) * Kv * Kt) * \sqrt{1 + Q^2})$ Low Impedance when $Qx < 0.1$ $Ae[\%] = \pm ((A + 0.1 / Zx) * Kv * Kt)$ Low Impedance when $Qx \geq 0.1$ $Ae[\%] = \pm (((A + 0.1 / Zx) * Kv * Kt) * \sqrt{1 + Q^2})$																																												
D	$\pm (Ae/100)$ when $D \leq 0.1$ $\pm ((Ae/100) * (1+D^2))$ when $D > 0.1$																																												
Q	$\pm ((Qx^2 * De) / (1 \pm Qx * De))$ when $(Qx * De) < 1$																																												
Convention	<table> <tr> <td>A</td><td>Accuracy taken from the Accuracy chart</td></tr> <tr> <td>Zx</td><td>Measured value of unknown component</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kv</td><td>           Test Voltage factor  <table> <tr><td>Level</td><td>Kv</td><td>Level</td><td>Kv</td></tr> <tr><td><math>\geq 1.250</math></td><td>1.2</td><td><math>\geq 0.078</math></td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td><math>\geq 0.625</math></td><td>1</td><td><math>\geq 0.039</math></td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td><math>\geq 0.313</math></td><td>1.2</td><td><math>\geq 0.02</math></td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td><math>\geq 0.156</math></td><td>1.5</td><td><math>\geq 0.010</math></td><td>10</td></tr> </table> </td></tr> <tr> <td>Kt</td><td>           Temperature factor  <table> <tr><td>Temperature</td><td>Kt</td><td>Temperature</td><td>Kt</td></tr> <tr><td>8-18°C</td><td>2</td><td>28-35°C</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>18-28°C</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> </td></tr> <tr> <td>Qx</td><td>Measured Q value</td></tr> <tr> <td>De</td><td>Relative D accuracy</td></tr> </table>	A	Accuracy taken from the Accuracy chart	Zx	Measured value of unknown component	Kv	Test Voltage factor <table> <tr><td>Level</td><td>Kv</td><td>Level</td><td>Kv</td></tr> <tr><td><math>\geq 1.250</math></td><td>1.2</td><td><math>\geq 0.078</math></td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td><math>\geq 0.625</math></td><td>1</td><td><math>\geq 0.039</math></td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td><math>\geq 0.313</math></td><td>1.2</td><td><math>\geq 0.02</math></td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td><math>\geq 0.156</math></td><td>1.5</td><td><math>\geq 0.010</math></td><td>10</td></tr> </table>	Level	Kv	Level	Kv	$\geq 1.250$	1.2	$\geq 0.078$	2	$\geq 0.625$	1	$\geq 0.039$	2.5	$\geq 0.313$	1.2	$\geq 0.02$	5	$\geq 0.156$	1.5	$\geq 0.010$	10	Kt	Temperature factor <table> <tr><td>Temperature</td><td>Kt</td><td>Temperature</td><td>Kt</td></tr> <tr><td>8-18°C</td><td>2</td><td>28-35°C</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>18-28°C</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Temperature	Kt	Temperature	Kt	8-18°C	2	28-35°C	2	18-28°C	1			Qx	Measured Q value	De	Relative D accuracy
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Level	Kv	Level	Kv																																										
$\geq 1.250$	1.2	$\geq 0.078$	2																																										
$\geq 0.625$	1	$\geq 0.039$	2.5																																										
$\geq 0.313$	1.2	$\geq 0.02$	5																																										
$\geq 0.156$	1.5	$\geq 0.010$	10																																										
Kt	Temperature factor <table> <tr><td>Temperature</td><td>Kt</td><td>Temperature</td><td>Kt</td></tr> <tr><td>8-18°C</td><td>2</td><td>28-35°C</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>18-28°C</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Temperature	Kt	Temperature	Kt	8-18°C	2	28-35°C	2	18-28°C	1																																		
Temperature	Kt	Temperature	Kt																																										
8-18°C	2	28-35°C	2																																										
18-28°C	1																																												
Qx	Measured Q value																																												
De	Relative D accuracy																																												

## Specification

Test Frequency	20Hz ~ 1MHz, 5 digits, $\pm 0.0005\%$	
Input Impedance	100 $\Omega$	
Basic Accuracy	$\pm 0.1\%$ (R, Z, X, G, Y, B, L, C)	
Test Speed	AC	Max 75ms, Fast 150ms, Medium 450ms, Slow 500ms
	DC	Max 30ms, Fast 50ms, Medium 120ms, Slow 500ms
Test Signal Levels	10mV ~ 2Vrms, 1mV step, $\pm 2.5\%$	
Short Circuit Current	Max. 20mA	
Display Range	R, Z, X	0.01m $\Omega$ ~ 1G $\Omega$
	G, Y, B	0.001nS ~ 1kS
	L	0.1nH ~ 100kH
	C	0.001pF ~ 1F
	D	0.00001 ~ 1000
	Q	0.01 ~ 1000
	Rdc	0.1m $\Omega$ ~ 100M $\Omega$
Measurement Parameters	Impedance (Z)	Phase Angle ()
	Inductance (L)	Capacitance (C)
	AC Resistance (Rac)	Quality Factor (Q)
	Dissipation Factor (D)	Admittance (Y)
	Conductance (G)	Reactance (X)
	Susceptance (B)	DC Resistance (Rdc)
Equivalent Circuit	Series and Parallel	C+R, C+D, C+Q, L+R, L+Q
	Series Only	X + R, X + D, X + Q
	Parallel Only	C + G, B + G
Polar Form	Z + Phase Angle, Y + Phase Angle	
LCD Display	320 x 240 Dot Matrix	
Interface	RS-232C, GPIB	
Power Source	AC 115V/230V (Selectable), 50/60Hz	
Accessories	User manual x 1, Power cord x 1 Test lead LCR-12 x 1	
Dimensions	330 (W) x 170 (H) x 340 (D) mm	
Weight	Approx. 5kg	

## Declaration of Conformity

We

**GOOD WILL INSTRUMENT CO., LTD.**

(1) No.7-1, Jhongsing Rd., Tucheng City, Taipei County, Taiwan  
 (2) No. 69, Lu San Road, Suzhou City (Xin Qu), Jiangsu Sheng, China  
 declare, that the below mentioned product

**Type of Product: Precision LCR Meter**

**Model Number: LCR-8101**

are herewith confirmed to comply with the requirements set out in the Council Directive on the Approximation of the Law of Member States relating to Electromagnetic Compatibility (89/336/EEC, 92/31/EEC, 93/68/EEC) and Low Voltage Directive (73/23/EEC, 93/68/EEC). For the evaluation regarding the Electromagnetic Compatibility and Low Voltage Directive, the following standards were applied:

**◎ EMC**

Conducted Emission	Electrostatic Discharge
Radiated Emission	EN 61000-4-2: 1995 + A1:1998 + A2:2001
EN 55022: Class A 1998 + A1:2000	
Current Harmonics	Radiated Immunity
EN 61000-3-2: 2000	EN 61000-4-3: 2002
Voltage Fluctuations	Electrical Fast Transients
EN 61000-3-3: 1995 + A1:2001	EN 61000-4-4: 1995 + A1:2000 + A2:2001
-----	Surge Immunity
-----	EN 61000-4-5: 1995 + A1:2001
-----	Conducted Susceptibility
-----	EN 61000-4-6: 1996 + A1:2001
-----	Power Frequency Magnetic Field
-----	EN 61000-4-8: 1993 + A1:2001
-----	Voltage Dip/ Interruption
-----	EN 61000-4-11: 2001

**◎ Safety**

Low Voltage Equipment Directive 73/23/EEC & amended by 93/68/EEC
Safety Requirements
IEC/EN 61010-1: 2001

## INDEX

absolute mode .....	58
admittance	
accuracy definition.....	113
overview.....	38
angle overview.....	40
auto measurement range.....	45
basic measurement .....	30
configuration .....	44
measurement combination ..	31
mode selection.....	43
run.....	49
tutorial .....	21
beep setting .....	54
faq.....	109
in repetitive mode .....	51
calibration.....	105
command set.....	104
capacitance	
accuracy definition.....	113
measurement tip .....	28
overview.....	35
series/parallel model.....	32
caution symbol.....	5
circuit model overview .....	32
cleaning the instrument.....	7
command set, list.....	99
command syntax .....	98
conductance	
accuracy definition.....	113
overview.....	34
display	
faq.....	109
overview.....	42
dissipation factor	
accuracy definition.....	113
environment	
operation.....	7
storage.....	7
fixture	
calibration.....	106
how to connect.....	20
overview.....	19
frequency setting	
basic measurement .....	46
graph mode .....	79
pass/fail mult mode .....	66
pass/fail single mode .....	57
specification .....	114
front panel overview .....	12
fuse	
replacing .....	110
safety instruction .....	6
GPIB configuration.....	96
graph mode .....	75
configuration.....	76
run .....	90
tutorial .....	26
ground symbol.....	5
horizontal scale setting .....	78
impedance	
accuracy chart .....	111
accuracy definition.....	113
measurement tip .....	28

overview .....	38
inductance	
accuracy definition.....	113
measurement tip.....	28
overview .....	36
series/parallel model.....	32
linear/logarithmic scale .....	79
list of features .....	10
main menu overview.....	41
marker operation, graph .....	93
measurement	
basic measurement.....	30
command set.....	100
graph mode.....	75
item and combination.....	11
theory of each item.....	32
measurement tips.....	28
nominal value setting .....	60
O/C trimming .....	105
pass/fail test .....	52
multi step mode.....	61
multiple step tutorial .....	24
multi-step command set....	102
single step mode .....	53
single step tutorial.....	22
percentage mode .....	59
power supply	
frequency selection.....	18
safety instruction .....	6
socket overview .....	15
specification .....	114
power up sequence .....	17
program, multi step	
copy step.....	68
create new.....	63
delete program.....	74
delete step.....	68
edit.....	65
load.....	73
run .....	69
save.....	71
quality factor	
accuracy definition .....	113
overview .....	39
reactance	
accuracy definition .....	113
overview .....	37
remote control.....	94
faq .....	109
repetitive mode	
basic measurement .....	50
pass/fail single mode.....	56
resistance	
accuracy definition .....	113
overview .....	34
series/parallel model .....	33
RS-232C configuration.....	95
S/C trimming .....	105
service contance point .....	109
single mode	
basic measurement .....	49
pass/fail single mode.....	56
specification .....	114
speed setting	
graph mode .....	89
specification.....	114
step size setting, graph mode	89
susceptance	
accuracy definition .....	113
overview .....	37
system command .....	99
tilt stand.....	16
trigger delay setting .....	67
UK power cord .....	8
unit keys overview .....	13
vertical scale setting .....	82
graph mode .....	92
voltage setting	
basic measurement .....	48
graph mode .....	78
pass/fail multi mode.....	66
pass/fail single mode.....	57
warning symbol.....	5